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**ATLANTIC EDITION—FIVE CENTS A COPY

The March of the Nations

by RUFUS STEELE

Washington Talks Show Unity

Herriot Follows MacDonald

President Proves a Linguist

Britain Is Told Budget Woes

A. P. Limits Radioing of News

Palestine Farmed 18,000 B. C.

ANGLO-AMERICAN conversations end at the White House and Franco-American conversations begin. President Roosevelt and Prime Minister MacDonald express their "deep satisfaction" over the progress of their talks. They agree in general that a world price level must be reached and on the possible ways; that there should be wider distribution of gold, probably through a world pool; that there must be early return to the gold standard; that exchange restrictions are the bane of trade and must disappear; that more silver must be used; that tariffs must be revised and accords made. Both statesmen are delighted over the way in which they and their experts are able to see alike. So far as Britain and America are concerned, a sound basis for the World Economic Conference is assured—It is already laid.

¶ President Roosevelt and Edouard Herriot, former Premier of France, go into frank and cordial discussion. The visitor emerges from the first five-hour session to express gratification at the amount of ground covered. He says the President suggested a program that includes "armaments, war debts, gold and everything." The French experts and the American experts begin work. M. Herriot is polite in accordance with the traditions of his race. He declares President and Mrs. Roosevelt the most delightful persons he has ever met. He does not speak English, but no interpreter is required—The linguistically accomplished President meets him in French.

¶ Britain's Parliament hears Neville Chamberlain, Chancellor of the Exchequer, tell of heavy budget-balancing difficulties. Retrenchment of £60,000,000 enforced by the National Government since the crisis of two years ago has been supplemented by additional taxation of £90,000,000. Thus receipts have been kept up to expenditures, but with 25 per cent of the nation's lessening income going to the tax-gatherer, the burden is almost insupportable. Unemployment and £83,000,000 for relief have largely wiped out economies and fruits of loan conversions. Many claims, including war debts, raise a serious question—Must inflation be given more thought than budget balancing for a time?

¶ The Associated Press takes stock of itself at its annual meeting in New York. Kent Cooper, general manager, says that through economies the organization, the world's largest coöperative, has reduced expenses $2,000,000 a year. President Noyes says the newspapers that compose the A. P. believe their safety, like that of their readers, depends upon a news-gathering agency that cannot be the instrument of any private ownership. Senator Joseph T. Robinson, speaking for President Roosevelt, says there will be no uncontrolled inflation. Unlicensed broadcasting of news over radio chains comes to an end—Associated Press news is property and belongs to member papers.

¶ Yugoslavia watches in excitement the trial of Dr. Vladko Matchek, head of the Croat Peasant Party, for high treason. This is virtually the Serbian dictatorship against the Croats, the second largest racial group in the kingdom, who number 3,500,000, and opposition leaders gather in Belgrade for the trial. Dr. Matchek, accused of advocating the break-up of Yugoslavia and separation of Croatia, denies conspiring illegally. The Government may sentence him to five years—It regards Dr. Matchek as its chief opponent.

¶ Palestine had its busy farmers 20,000 years ago. Dr. George Grant McCurdy of Yale University makes this declaration to the American Philosophical Society at Philadelphia. This carries the farming man twice as far back as did the Neolithic man. Dr. Grant exhibits skeletons of these long-headed, stooping Palestinian planters. The university's expedition brings back the most primitive sickles ever seen—First farmers cut their grain with sharpened flints fitted to a crooked stick.

¶ A Gloucesterman with 30 deep-sea fishing skippers aboard makes conquest of Washington. The Gertrude L. Thebaud, famous in racing and on the Banks, sails up the Potomac with 30 captains hailing from ports between Boothbay, Maine, and Phoebus, Va., who hope to tell the fishermen's troubles to the President. But he meets them at the dock with the enthusiasm of a fellow-sailor. Mrs. Roosevelt entertains them at tea at the White House and accepts a picture they bring. In 24 hours the giddy but giggling old salts find the whole nation seems to know them and their story. And so they'll beat back to the Banks with big news—The fishin' trade is lookin' up.

Shuttlecock Wins Prestige in China

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Hong Kong

ACTING upon instructions from the Chinese Ministry of Education, the Canton Department of Education has notified the various districts that the time-honored game of shuttlecock is to be encouraged throughout the country. A set of regulations governing the playing of the game has been drawn up for league and individual matches. It is learned that all district governments are requested to submit a report to Nanking with regard to work done toward the encouragement of the game.

Steam Airplane In Silent Flight; Uses Little Fuel

Engineers in California Testing Air Worth of Power Plant

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERKELEY, Calif., April 25—A new page in aviation history was written here recently when a young engineer climbed into the cockpit of his steam-propelled airplane and opened up the throttle.

The plane left the ground in five seconds, it circled above the municipal airport for about 10 minutes, and then landed, stopping within less than 20 feet after touching earth.

Such was the first public performance of what is said to be the first successful heavier-than-air craft to be propelled by a steam engine. The power plant was installed in a standard biplane, formerly powered by a gasoline engine. The steam engine was designed and built by William and George Besler, who came here as Princeton engineering graduates three years ago to develop their "plant."

Steam Pressure High

Except for two cylinders which project a few inches above the hood there is nothing unusual-looking about the plane. These two cylinders develop 90 horsepower under ordinary conditions in the air and 150 horsepower in block tests. A pressure of 1500 pounds per square inch is maintained in the boiler, which consists of 500 feet of coils. The heat to generate the steam is applied by burners using "stove" oil, which is lighter than oil used in furnaces.

It took less than 60 seconds for Mr. William Besler, who piloted the plane, to get up steam. This was because there are only two gallons of water in the 500 feet of coils. As soon as the plane taxied to the field and took off another advantage was noted—the plane made little noise. Mr. Besler flew within 100 feet of a battery of photographers and his shout of "hello" was plainly neard. The only noise was a slight "swishing" of the propeller.

Vibration Cut Down

When he landed, another advantage was shown. He reversed the engine, which checked the movement of the plane. Lack of vibration, greater efficiency at high altitudes and reduction of fire hazard are also claimed for the new steam plane. It is estimated it will fly 400 miles on 40 gallons of fuel oil. Little water is needed as the steam is condensed and used again. The cost of operation, according to the builders, is about one-fifth of that of a gasoline motor of the same power.

Both Besler brothers hesitated to make what they termed "extravagant predictions" for the future of steam in aviation. They made it plain that their steam plane was one of several experiments they are making with their light-weight, high-pressure system. At present they are more intent on applying their ideas to railroads and are developing an engine to propel one car.

Officials of the National Aeronautical Association and other experts who witnessed the flight, however, declared that the performance convinced them that the young engineers had made an outstanding contribution to achievements in the air.

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Things Present

The editorial "Women to the Wars" might well be passed along to members of any militant organization. You will observe that Amelia Earhart Putnam insists that those who advocate armaments should be willing to bear arms.

The question of how advertisers allot their appropriations is discussed in today's installment of the "Advertising—and You" series on the Progress in Education page.

Do your evergreens need trimming? Then don't miss the article on the Gardens and Home Building page.

If you have a dog, by all means read "Playmates Masterless" on the Home Forum page.

More Ad-O-Grams on the inside back page.

And Things to Come

Tomorrow brings the first of three daily reports on the National Foreign Trade Council.

Wednesday's features include: Women's Activities—Fashions—Foods page, Mr. Abbot's "Watching the World Go By," Mr. Scroggins, and another Guess-O-Jig.

Women Voters Urged to Gain Understanding on Big Issues

National League Council Biennial Session Is Opened With Plea of Miss Sherwin for Greater Individual Responsibility

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, April 25—Urging individuals to take more responsibility in forming an understanding opinion on the great emergencies of the day, Miss Belle Sherwin, president of the National League of Women Voters, opened here today a three-day executive session of the General Council of the League.

Approximately 100 leaders in the ranks of women voters of 30 states are present at the biennial meeting which alternates with the league's formal convention. Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt will be the guest of honor and speaker at the principal event, a dinner tomorrow night.

"The President," Miss Sherwin declared, "cannot put through great remedial measures without the support of men and women living in our communities who comprehend the purpose and methods proposed. Action which may bring relief depends on understanding of the facts and on the cumulative force of opinion generated in communities."

This is true, Miss Sherwin pointed out, whether the means of relief is state legislation providing for unemployment insurance and changes in the state system of taxation, or is found in administrative reforms for economy and the reduction of deficits in city halls and schools. "Even international questions which do not originate in committees must be comprehended there before they can be settled," she declared.

The league president said that the organization is not prepared to take sides in many of the proposed federal measures involving great changes in policy, because it requires time to develop knowledge and understanding among the league's membership. "As individuals," she pointed out, "we may applaud the bold leadership that dares great experiments in great emergencies."

Miss Sherwin cited the league's part in problems of the hour, especially its support of federal grants for relief, state provisions for unemployment compensation, federal public employment exchanges and world conferences on disarmament and economic questions. She said that within the last year the league has aided in the ratification of the "lame duck amendment" and pushed the ratification of the child labor amendment in four state legislatures, making 10 in all.

The record of state leagues shows, she said, support of "hours of work" legislation, workmen's compensation, minimum wage legislation for women and children, laws providing more adequately and equitably for school revenues and defense of state welfare divisions.

As modern trends of government,

(Continued on Page 4, Column 3)

Roosevelt Called Open to Force Of Radical Pressure

Reed, Opposing Inflation Bill, Stresses Power Might Stampede

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, April 25—Apprehensions over fiscal possibilities of the Thomas-Wheeler inflation bill making President Roosevelt virtually monetary dictator of the United States found vent in the Senate today as Senator David A. Reed (R) of Pennsylvania, sought to stem the tide in favor of the proposal.

The bill is without precedent in American history and the Constitution gives no warrant for the proposed powers, Mr. Reed charged as he began what is expected to be the principal speech against the Administration measure.

The President, Senator Reed argued, could not avoid using the authority to inflate the dollar if it were given to him. He cited the speech of Senator Elmer Thomas (D.) of Oklahoma yesterday, as the type of pressure which would be placed upon the Chief Executive, which he declared would be irresistible.

Mr. Thomas yesterday asserted the pending bill might cause $200,000,000,000 to be transferred from "those who had not earned it, and who did not deserve it, to debtors."

The Pennsylvania Senator declared recent experience had shown that Mr. Roosevelt might change his views upon using the full powers of the bill once he had the power. He cited the Roosevelt speech in Brooklyn, N. Y., Nov. 4, on the eve of the election, in which he bitterly ridiculed Mr. Hoover's assertion that the country had ever been within "two weeks of going off the gold standard" categorically denied charges that he would ever depart from a policy of "sound currency" into the realm of "rubber dollars," if elected.

"And now," cried Senator Reed, "President Roosevelt within six short months of that very speech is sponsoring the Thomas-Wheeler amendment in which proposals are embodied every variety of unsound money that the wit of man can suggest!"

Senator Reed went over the proposals one by one. The pending measure contained the silver 16 to 1 "heresy" of William Jennings Bryan in aggravated form, he asserted. Under the pending bill "one man's ipse dixit might be a thousand times worse than Bryan." It contained also, he charged, the ancient plan of King Henry the VIII to clip the coinage, by debasing the metallic content of the dollar. It contained also, he charged, the 1791 French Revolution policy of printing assignats of Finance Minister Neckar without gold backing.

Senator Reed constantly referred to the Thomas speech yesterday to support his argument that irresistible pressure to use the new powers would be imposed by progressives or radicals upon the President.

Senator Reed quoted approvingly arguments made by Senator Millard F. Tydings (D.) of Maryland against the bill, contending that it would impose impossible trade barriers which would isolate the United States. Senator Tydings is one of the conservative group of Democratic senators attacking the measure.

It was brought out in the addresses that the opinion of the Department of Justice has been sought on the gold dollar section of the bill. If the Attorney-General should rule that Congress cannot delegate its coinage power to the President, the measure will be amended in the House.

Swiss Back Gold

BERNE, Switz., April 25 (AP)—The Federal Council declared today for the maintenance of the gold standard by Switzerland and decided that the American gold standard withdrawal did not affect the Swiss franc.

Matchek's Trial Tests Serb Rule Over Yugoslavia

Croatian Leader Defends Right to Work for Local Autonomy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor via Press Wireless

BELGRADE, Yugoslavia, April 25—Practically every opposition leader in Yugoslavia gathered at the capital to give moral support to Dr. Vlatko Matchek, head of the Croat Peasant Party, on trial on the charge of high treason. Dr. Matchek is accused of advocating a breakup of united Yugoslavia and the complete separation of Croatia. He pleaded not guilty.

When the trial opened yesterday Dr. Matchek gave evidence in his own defense. He had never conspired against the safety of the state, he declared. He opposed Serb hegemony and the attempt to turn other nationalities inhabiting the country into subject races; but he wanted to carry out the aim of local autonomy solely by legal methods, he declared.

The basis of the charges preferred against him is found in a manifesto he signed last November known as "Zagreb Points," and in an interview given to a number of foreign correspondents in December. Dr. Matchek declared the Zagreb Points did not bear the interpretation placed on them by the prosecution. When asked whether they could be attained through the present Constitution, he answered no.

In regard to the interview, he declared his views had been misinterpreted. His counsel then asked that the foreign correspondents with whom he talked be called as witnesses. The court adjourned to discuss this request, but resumed without announcing a decision.

Dr. Matchek is defended by Dr. Milan Kostitch, his request that he be allowed to be defended by Dr. Anton Trumbitch, former Foreign Minister, having been refused on the grounds that Dr. Trumbitch himself is implicated in the charges of which Dr. Matchek is accused.

The Croats, in whose behalf Dr. Matchek is fighting, are the second largest racial group in the Kingdom, numbering more than 3,500,000. Dr. Matchek is not only their undisputed leader, but is admittedly the outstanding opponent of the Serb dictatorship. Consequently the trial takes on the character of a trial of strength between the régime and the opposition.

Students of the University of Zagreb attempted a demonstration yesterday as a protest against the trial, but were dispersed by the police.

The maximum sentence demanded against Dr. Matchek is five years.

Troop of Jobless Toads With Spades On Pilgrimage; Yell Like Spoiled Child

NEW HAVEN, Conn., April 25 (AP)—When the hermit spadefoot, the elusive toad with eyes like gold and a call like the wail of a spoiled child, suddenly appeared in Ansonia, it was a source of woe to everyone in the neighborhood.

"Why, the noise was like the blast of a steam whistle," said one sleepless Ansonian. Another said "It was a deafening, agonizing roar, hoarse and woeful."

But for Yale naturalists the visitation was a cause for celebration. "The plain fact," said Dr. Stanley C. Ball, curator of zoölogy at Peabody Museum, "is that here is a toad I have been seeking for 25 years and I never saw one before.

"Where it will turn up next is a mystery. The first ones were seen—and heard—in all the Atlantic states from Massachusetts to Florida, in the Gulf states, and north Arkansas.

"This episode is particularly interesting," Dr. Ball said, "because the spadefoot appeared in great numbers in a city where he had never appeared before. How he got there, and where he disappeared to remains a mystery.

"It is when they are laying their eggs in the spring, usually after a long, warm rain, that they are heard, and after their eggs are laid they disappear, leaving no trace of their hiding places. It is not even known whether they burrow into the lowland or go into the highlands."

The toad is known as the spadefoot—or scaphiopus holbrookii—because, Dr. Ball explained, he has a black, horny spur at the base of his foot to aid him in digging.

Argentina Scans Short Week

BUENOS AIRES, Arg., April 25 (By U. P.)—A commission to study the practicability of establishing the 40-hour working week in Argentina has been appointed by the Government.

British Taxpayer Secures Relief In Budget Program

Budget Makes No Provision for Meeting War Debt Payments

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, April 25—Mr. Neville Chamberlain, British Chancellor of the Exchequer, in his budget statement in the House of Commons today, while withstanding the pressure brought upon him not to balance the national accounts, has moved slightly in the expansionist direction. He has suspended the sinking fund. He has excludued from the accounts all liabilities and assets for war debts and reparations until more has been settled regarding these charges.

This has enabled him to reduce the annual beer taxation by £14,000,000, and also to postpone income tax charges for six months to the extent of £12,000,000 and to make other minor readjustments, and still end the coming year with the expectation of a balance on the right side of £1,200,000.

This is slightly better from the taxpayer's viewpoint than had been anticipated.

Heavy additional taxation amounting to £90,000,000 annually, besides retrenchment of £60,000,000 which has been enforced by the national government since the crisis of two years ago, had been successful in producing a balance between income and expenditure. Neverthless they had also placed so great a burden upon trade as to have become almost insupportable.

Chamberlain's Compromise

Although 25 per cent of the nation's entire income went to the tax gatherer in the last year, nevertheless, a balanced budget was only maintained by partial discontinuance of the sinking fund for the national debt. This was because, in consequence of the trade slump, the soaring cost of unemployment relief, amounting last year to £83,000,000, had largely wiped out the reduction of expenditure effected by economies and loan conversions.

There was also a falling off of such serious proportions in the proceeds of income tax and customs duties as to suggest the beginning of a decline in the revenue-bearing capacity of all demands upon the tax payer. A strong movement had consequently arisen for relief all-

(Continued on Page 2, Column 5)

Move to Impeach Judge Lowell For Negro Ruling Urged

Impeachment procedings against Judge James A. Lowell of the Federal District Court may follow his granting yesterday in Boston of a writ of habeas corpus to a prisoner for whom Gov. Joseph B. Ely had already issued an extradition order.

Representative Howard W. Smith of Virginia, the State to which George Crawford, Negro and defendant, was to have been extradited, declared in Washington today that Judge Lowell, in granting the writ on the ground that Negroes do not serve on Virginia juries, exceeded his judicial rôle.

The judge should have passed merely upon whether Crawford was the man identified in the indictment and whether the papers presented by Virginia authorities had been properly drawn, Mr. Smith contended. In speculating what might happen at the trial, the judge stepped out of his field, according to Smith, who added that he would search law books today to determine a basis for impeachment, which, when found, would take him before the judiciary committee to urge that the judge be unseated.

Crawford is held in the Charles Street Jail on murder charges. The judge explained his decision by asserting he was seeking to shortcut the case to the Supreme Court of the United States, where, according to him, it will go on appeal.

WASHINGTON, April 25 (AP)—A resolution to abolish the federal judgeship held by Judge James A. Lowell of Boston was introduced today by Representative Martin Dies (D.) of Texas.

Mr. Dies charged that the judge, who declined to permit the extradition of a Negro after it had been approved by Governor Ely because no Negroes served on juries in Virginia, had "flagrantly violated his oath of office."

French Colonial Conference To Link Empire's Production

Trans-Saharan Railway, Extension of Air Lines in Africa, and Improved Marine Facilities for Indo-China Included in Program

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

PARIS—A gigantic effort to weld into one harmonious whole the varied economic activity of France's far-flung colonial empire: this is the aim and significance of the "National Economic Conference" which convenes in Paris at the beginning of May.

In an attempt to increase the mutual well-being of the hundred million inhabitants of "Greater France," plans will be discussed which include flinging a railroad across the great Sahara Desert, circling half the globe with improved air lines and steamship lanes, and developing to an unimagined extent the productive capacity and prosperity of lands whose total area is many times that of metropolitan France.

The keynote of the conference, it is announced, will be not mere discussion but the actual initiation of projects which are approved. With this in view, the number of those who are to take part in the conference will be kept relatively small. Nevertheless in addition to the Minister of Colonies, Interior, Commerce, and Foreign Affairs, representatives will be present from all the principal possessions, including Northern Africa, French West Africa, French Equatorial Africa, Madagascar, French Indo-China and the smaller island colonies and protectorates.

Algeria, in Northern Africa, is not really a colony, since it has virtually the status of a French "departement." Its population numbers approximately 6,000,000 of which 1,000,000 are Europeans. Its foreign trade had developed by 1929 to a total value of nearly 10,000,000,000 francs ($400,000,000 at 25), of which France's share represented 7,500,000,000 francs. Its exports consist almost entirely of agricultural products, principally of early vegetables, fruit, grapes and wine.

Morocco and Tunisia on either side of Algeria are both protectorates in name, though virtually colonies. Morocco has a population of approximately 5,000,000. French trade with Morocco amounted in 1929 to more than 1,500,000,000 francs. An arid and mountainous land for the most part, its most valuable products are its minerals. It is particularly rich in coal, phosphates, manganese and also contains important deposits of iron, lead and zinc.

Tunisia, on the other hand, is a rich agricultural country which only needs irrigation development to rival Algeria in productivity. The present population of Tunisia is a little more than 2,000,000. Its trade

(Continued on Page 4, Column 1)

Forces of Hitler Add Brunswick To Their Power

Nationalists Decide to Join Fascists in Program of Reconstruction

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

BERLIN, April 25—Decision of the German Nationalists Association in Brunswick to join the National Socialists further reveals the National Socialists' overwhelming supremacy over their government partners and the impossibility of the Nationalists maintaining unity in their own ranks, regardless of the question of any possibility of obtaining further concessions from the National Socialists.

Today's decision in Brunswick means the practical dissolution of German Nationalists throughout this province, the transfer of allegiance of their four deputies in the Brunswick Landtag, giving the National Socialists all of the 33 mandates. Similar party changes in the municipal and local councils will give Chancellor Hitler's supporters absolute control in Brunswick.

Germany's conditions demand united leadership, the Brunswick Nationalists' statement declares, adding that Germany's serious foreign political situation makes competition between organizations working for the same goal intolerable. The statement further explains the Nationalists' action as not a transfer to another political party, since the party system cannot and should not be revived.

It is significant that suddenly into all discussions concerning the necessity of unity between the National Socialist and bourgeois parties foreign policy enters as a strong factor. Thus the Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung writes:

"There is a ring round Germany which we see drawn tighter and tighter, making coöperation urgent and clear. Momentarily, except for Italy, Germany is isolated. The friendly countries with which we have strong active trade balances allow their importers only such momentary exchange to buy from Germany as Germany buys from them. Regarding foreign politics we are in the dark. Every strong German government must naturally reckon with these limitations which we are convinced can be overcome. To be silent or deny these facts is delusion, not patriotism."

Meanwhile preparations for Germany's great "festival of national labor" indicate that the National Socialists will stage an event on May 1 equal to the best their propaganda talent has already given to Germany.

This day, which is to be "symbolic of the expression that the national government does not regard the worker as a second-class human being, but as equal, having equal rights as a citizen," will be a national holiday with great demonstrations and processions organized throughout Germany. The major demonstrations will probably be in Berlin or at the Tempelhof flying field where Chancellor Hitler will announce the first year's portion of his four-year plan.

Canvass for Repairs Made at Indianapolis

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., April 25—A volunteer army of nearly 5000 men and women, working without pay and asking no charity, yesterday began a block by block canvass of Indianapolis in a "modernize your home," campaign designed to stimulate trade and aid unemployed.

Practically every civic club, luncheon club, and organization of a similar nature in Marion County had its contingent of volunteer canvassers at down-town headquarters for the start of the drive. The goal has been set as $2,500,000 of needed repairs and beautification of property in Indianapolis within the next six months.

House Passes Own Tennessee Valley Bill Over Protest

Senate Insists on More Liberal Measure and Will Keep Up Fight

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, April 25—House leadership today swamped an incipient revolt against its authority and secured passage of its version of the Muscle Shoals bill by an overwhelming majority of 306 to 91. The measure enbodies President Roosevelt's program for the economic development of the Tennessee Valley as an experiment in large-scale national planning.

Liberals, who just previously had failed to substitute the alternative version of the bill, sponsored by Senator George W. Norris (R.) of Nebraska, and thought to be more preferable to President Roosevelt, immediately served notice that they would carry on their fight for an unlimited bill in the Senate.

The first move of the liberals was a motion to recommit the bill and substitute the Norris version. It was defeated by a vote of 68 to 326.

The bill now goes to the Senate, where sentiment for the more liberal version is strong. It is expected that this will be passed by the Senate and liberal forces will then attempt to secure House acceptance of most of its features in conference.

The difference between House and Senate bills was indicated by Senator Norris in a statement issued yesterday pointing out that power distribution is the fundamental issue involved in the whole Muscle Shoals and Tennessee Valley project. He declared that the provision in the House bill for building power transmission lines is so hedged about with "red tape" as to be useless.

Also from Mr. Judson King, anti-power trust leader and lobbyist for many years and an adviser to the President on water-power matters, came a statement criticizing the House bill and recommending that it be sent back to committee and made to conform with the Norris bill.

Representative John J. McSwain (D.) of South Carolina, chairman of the Military Affairs Committee, insisted during the debate that the President had not written a single line of either the Senate or House bill and inferred he would actually prefer the House version.

The fact remains, however, that the House bill would tie the hands of the Tennessee Valley authority to be constituted under the bill and limit its scope, whereas the Norris version would give it almost free rein in developing the power resources of the valley.

Chicago Must Close Its School System

CHICAGO, April 25 (AP)—Unwilling to force Chicago's teachers to continue working on an unpaid basis, Mr. Orville J. Taylor, president of the Board of Education, said he would take steps today to close the schools within the next two or three weeks.

Mr. Taylor made his statement at the close of yesterday's hectic activities during which 5000 teachers took the freedom afforded by the first day of their spring vacation to heckle Loop bankers and a meeting of officials attended by Gov. Henry Horner.

Mr. Taylor said the "situation has reached the point where the schools must close" and that he would confer today with the superintendent, Mr. William J. Bogan, about speeding up such action.

"It may mean a change in our curriculums," he said, "We must protect as much as is humanly possible the rights of the children and above all the credits of thousands of boys and girls graduating from our high schools who are planning on going to college next fall."

Roosevelt Puts Detailed Plan Before Herriot

Paris Spokesman Voices His Enthusiasm Over Ground Covered

Experts Start Survey

British Negotiations Nearing Completion With Start of Other Parleys

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, April 25—With the Anglo-American conversations here virtually—and most satisfactorily—concluded, today saw an intensive attack on Franco-American problems. Last night President Roosevelt and M. Edouard Herriot conferred together for nearly five hours.

This morning the French and American technicians began their general survey of world monetary and commercial problems, and M. Herriot had his second talk with President Roosevelt this afternoon. Twelve men, six from each side, met at the State Department at 1:30.

France was represented by its ablest economic counselors. They were: M. Charles Rist, economic adviser of the French Government and one of the chief architects of the Young plan, the Lausanne agreement and France's whole economic policy in eastern Europe; M. Robert Coulondre, assistant political director of the Quai d'Orsay; M. Elbel, director of trade at the Department of Commerce and an outstanding participant in the League of Nations' economic work; M. Jean-Jacques Bisot, also a chief negotiator at Lausanne; M. Maurice Garreau-Dombasle, commercial adviser in the Washington Embassy, and M. Emanuel Monick, financial adviser in the Embassy here.

Important American Group

The American group was equally revealing, and shows the vigorous, young, and experimental set of men who are handling the current negotiations under Mr. Cordell Hull, Secretary of State. Besides him there were Prof. Raymond I. Moley, Assistant Secretary of State; Dr. Herbert Feis, economic adviser to the State Department; Mr. William C. Bullitt, special assistant in the State Department and a close student of European political and economic conditions on the spot; Mr. Charles W. Taussig, president of the American Molasses Company, and one of President Roosevelt's closest economic advisers; Mr. James P. Warburg, young New York banker and a confidential adviser to President Roosevelt—a son of Mr. Paul M. Warburg, the internationally known financier.

The latter two young men are not connected with the State Department or officially with the Federal Government in any way. But their fresh approach to economic problems has been invaluable to President Roosevelt and they may be counted upon to play a prominent part in the negotiations here and in London.

Meanwhile President Roosevelt in the White House was conferring with Mr. William Phillips, Undersecretary of State, on the political problems involved in the current talks. In another room Mr. MacDonald had his advisers, but they were closely analyzing Mr. Neville Chamberlain's budget speech in the House of Commons. It is too early to determine what effect if any the omission of a budgetary provision for war debt payments will have on the Washington negotiations.

Precise Program Given

Leaving the White House at midnight, M. Herriot expressed surprised gratification at the ground which has already been covered. He said: "The President laid down before me a complete and precise program, including everything—armaments, war debts, gold and everything. I am very pleased with the beginning of our conversation. Tomorrow is the day of the experts. They will carry the discussion on."

This is the first outward intimation that President Roosevelt intended to present a precise program to his guests. No word from the British delegation had previously confirmed this approach. But it is known to a few well-informed persons that expert advisers of the President have produced a well-rounded statement of the entire world problem.

This statement was in no sense a "program" which the United States is insisting upon. It is merely the sort of "global" summary of the interrelated world problem to which the French are partial.

General Agreement Reached

While the French negotiation was opening in this auspicious fashion, the British talks were practically concluding. It is expected that two of the British experts, Sir Frederick Leith-Ross and Mr. A. E. Overton, will remain behind their principal, putting the finishing touches to the sympathetic understanding of problems which has been reached.

It was stated yesterday that "general agreement" between British and Americans had been reached. But it is important to distinguish between "general agreement" and specific agreements. One of the problems here was to avoid agreements which might alienate some of the other fifty-odd nations who will gather at London for the world economic conference. But nothing could hinder the similarity of view between British and American spokesmen from becoming manifest,

(Continued on Page 4, Column 5)

Parent Education Is Urged in Drive For Better Homes

Mrs. Carter Is Speaker at Luncheon Held Under Committee Auspices

Parent education is the outstanding need at the present time in all levels of the social order, Mrs. Albert B. Carter, better homes worker, declared today at the Home Economics luncheon conducted at the Women's City Club of Boston under the auspices of the Massachusetts Better Homes Committee.

"We may teach people to perfect themselves in all their machinery of operation, ownership, and mechanization, and yet leave entirely untouched the quality of the relationships which may go into the making of a home. The subtleties of personalities and the interrelation and interaction of the members of the family group are of a very vital importance in the creation of better homes."

Mr. William Stanley Parker, president of the National Architects Small House Service Bureau, told of the Better Homes Model House project, in which architects and the Better Homes committee are planning to coöperate. The plan is to build a model house of proper design, proper construction and properly financed to show home planners what can be built for a reasonably low cost.

The simplicity and inexpensiveness of artistically decorated and furnished homes is being demonstrated this week by the committee through five model apartments specially prepared for Better Homes Week under the supervision of Mr. Donald Smith Feeley, art director of the organization.

These apartments, completely modernized and furnished for less than $100 each, are located in Charlestown, East Boston, South Boston, Salem and Framingham. Another apartment, prepared last year by students in the Chamberlain School of Everyday Art, is being exhibited in the South End. Information concerning inspection hours may be obtained at the Boston Better Homes headquarters, 87 Beacon Street.

Each of these apartments will be rented to chosen persons after Better Homes Week, which closes April 30. The rent will be small, the highest being $16 a month, according to Mr. Feeley. In addition the tenants will pay an extra $1 a week until they own the furniture.

This policy of redecoration and furnishing model apartments was inaugurated by the Massachusetts committee four years ago and is supported financially by Mrs. James J. Storrow, chairman of the committee.

This feature has been one of the most effective in the Better Homes program, Mr. Feeley declared. In past years, he added, the model apartments have inspired neighbors to clean up and paint up their property, thus making the community a more desirable residential district.

This year, he said, as a result of the Charlestown demonstration apartment, the owner of the building is planning to renovate the entire structure which has been without tenants for nearly two years. Already he has had several rental offers for other apartments in the building.

Mr. Feeley stressed the point that the work done in all these model apartments is entirely within the ability of the average person. The entire task of buying the furniture at second-hand stores, of painting the furniture and the apartments, as well as papering the walls in each apartment, was done in two weeks.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Mostly cloudy and colder tonight and Wednesday, probably with light showers tonight; moderate westerly winds shifting to northwest and north

Massachusetts: Cloudy tonight and Wednesday, probably with occasional rain; cooler tonight and Wednesday except on southeast coast tonight.

Maine: Cloudy tonight and Wednesday; cooler tonight and in south portion Wednesday.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Cloudy tonight and Wednesday; cooler tonight and in extreme south portion Wednesday.

Rhode Island and Connecticut: Cloudy tonight and Wednesday, probably with occasional rain; cooler Wednesday and in interior late tonight.

Atlantic coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Moderate to fresh southwest winds, shifting to northerly, and mostly overcast weather tonight and Wednesday, with occasional showers.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Atlantic City.	50	58	Montreal ...	46	64
Bismarck ...	28	56	Nantucket ...	50	54
Boston	59	75	New Orleans.	68	82
Buffalo	40	52	New York...	56	66
Calgary	34	62	Norfolk, Va..	58	74
Charleston ..	62	68	North Platte.	44	70
Chicago	38	70	Philadelphia.	58	70
Cincinnati ...	50	62	Phoenix,Ariz.	58	86
Denver	42	52	Pittsburgh ..	52	68
Eastport, Me.	52	60	Portland, Me.	56	72
Hatteras	58	66	Raleigh	58	74
Honolulu,T.H.	..	76	St. Louis	56	72
7 p.m.April24	72		St. Paul	38	70
Helena,Mont.	42	66	Salt Lake City	48	68
Huron, S. D.	34	68	San Francisco	48	52
Jacksonville..	62	78	SantaFe,N.M.	40	62
Kansas City.	56	70	Seattle	46	56
Key West ...	78	80	Tampa	72	80
Los Angeles .	54	62	Washington ..	60	76
Memphis	58	68	Wichita,Kan.	52	70
Miami, Fla...	76	78	Williston,N.D.	34	60

A—8 a. m. eastern standard time April 25.
B—Maximum April 24.

High Tides at Boston

Tuesday 11:46 p. m., Wednesday 12:16 p. m.
Height of tides 9.9 feet, 88.8 feet.

Light all vehicles at 7:06 p. m.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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Grand Master Raises Son in Masonic Lodge

Mr. Curtis Chipman, Grand Master of Masons in Massachusetts "raised" his son, Mr. John Howland Chipman, to the degree of Master Mason, in Loyalty Lodge, A. F. & A. M., in the Masonic Apartments, Jamaica Plain, last night.

Strict search of the records and archives of the Grand Lodge fails to reveal any evidence that any previous Massachusetts Grand Master has "raised" his own son during his term of office. Mr. Chipman was accompanied on this history making visit, by a large suite of Grand Officers and Masonic dignitaries. Mr. Raymond G. Laird, Worshipful Master of Loyalty Lodge presided during the early part of the work and the dinner.

Five Drys Named For Repeal Parley

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPRINGFIELD, MASS., April 25—Five candidates for choice as dry delegates to the prohibition repeal convention set for June 13 have been placed in nomination by the Springfield Allied Forces for Prohibition.

They are: Col. Benjamin A. Franklin, Dr. C. Wesley Hale, Dr. Orville T. Fletcher, Mrs. Josiah C. Parsons and Atty. Frank Auchter. Their names have been forwarded to Mr. J. Arthur Baker of the Governor's Council who will present them at a meeting of the council in Boston tomorrow. A new district division of the Allied Forces for Prohibition will be formed here Friday.

Pooling Their Resources

By a Staff Artist of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Events Tonight

The Playcrafters: Performance of "The Mollusc," Roblin Hall, Church of the Redemption, Boylston and Ipswich Streets, 8:15.

Better Homes Week: Programs at South Boston Unit, 133 Dorchester Street, South Boston, 8; Sisterhood of Temple Israel, 66 Myrtle Street, Malden, 9; Beachmont Parent-Teacher Association, evening. Model apartment inspection, day and evening.

Longy School of Music: Open house concert, 44 Church Street, Cambridge, 8:15.

Wellesley College: Concert by Wellesley Orchestra, Billings Hall, Wellesey, 8:30.

Harvard Club of Quincy: meeting, prominent former Harvard men, speakers, Kingston Hall, Quincy, 8.

Old Williams School Boys Association: Annual reunion, dinner and entertainment, Williams School Hall, Chelsea, 6.

Zonta Club of Boston: Dinner meeting, speaking and musical program, Women's Educational and Industrial Union, 264 Boylston Street, 6.

Boston Art Club: Program of piano music, direction of Miss Louise Cornell, 150 Newbury Street, 8.

Grand Commandery of Massachusetts, United Order of the Golden Cross: Banquet, Hotel Bradford, 6:30.

Massachusetts Federation of Music Clubs: "Gentlemen's Night" dinner and entertainment program, Hotel Lennox, 6:30.

Italian Historical Society of Massachusetts, Inc.: Annual meeting, Hotel Vendome, 8.

Jordan Hall: Concert by Boston Jewish Symphony Orchestra, Boston Jewish Choral Society and Hadassah Glee Club, 8:15.

Depauw University New England Alumni: Annual dinner and business meeting, Y. W. C. A., 140 Clarendon Street, 6:30.

Repertory Theater: Dance recital by Miss Pauline Chellis, 8:15.

Faelten Pianoforte School: Recital by students, 30 Huntington Avenue, 8. Open to public.

Ford Hall Forum: Annual banquet and meeting, Ashburton Place, 5:30.

Harvard University: Meeting, Harvard Engineering Society, talk, "The Art of Cross-Examination," by Mr. Damon E. Hall, 110 Pierce Hall, Oxford Street, Cambridge, 7:30. Open to public.

Theaters

Majestic—"Blossom Time," 8:30.
Metropolitan—"Cavalcade," 10:50 a. m., 1:40, 4:20, 7:05, 10 p. m.
Shubert—"Of Thee I Sing," 8:15.
Hollis—"The New Gossoon," 8:15.
Loew's State—"Secrets," 12:30, 2:50, 5:10, 7:30, 9:55 p. m.
Loew's Orpheum—"Oliver Twist," 9:15 a. m., 12:20, 3:30, 6:40, 9:50 p. m.
Colonial—"Pigeons and People," 8:30.
Fine Arts—"Boys in Uniform," 1:30, 3:30, 5:30, 7:30, 9:30.

The Dance

Du Buron Studio, 1126 Boylston Street—Public recital by Edouard du Buron, assisted by some of his pupils. April 24-29, 8:15.

Repertory Theater—Pauline Chellis and dance group, 8:30.

Music

Jordan Hall—Concert by the Jewish Symphony Orchestra, Jewish Chorus and the Hadasseh Glee Club, 8:15.

Women's Republican Club—Apollo Club, 8:30.

Events Tomorrow

Children's Museum of Boston: Exhibition of New England arts and crafts, through May 15. Lectures, "Scandinavia," 10 and 2:30 and "Winging Northward," 11; clipping club meeting, 3. Olmstead Park, Jamaica Plain. Open daily 9 to 5, Sundays 1:30 to 5.

Brittany Coffee Shop: Opening of water color exhibit by Miss Polly Nordell, benefit Household Nursing Association, 3 to 5:30.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum: Recital by Mr. Josef Zimbler, cellist, and Mr. Samuel Gardiner, pianist, Fenway Court, 2:45.

Boston Museum of Fine Arts: Spanish art, Mrs. Sayward, 11.

Pottery Workship: Exhibition of pottery, 6 Byron Street, daily through Thursday.

Jordan Marsh Company: Exhibition of old English silver and plate, Fashion Center, 9 a. m. to 5 p. m., through Saturday.

Harvard University: William Lowell Putnam Memorial Lecture, "Remarkable Systems of Points of Interpolation," by Prof. Leopold Fejér of University of Budapest, Sever 24, 4. Lecture in German, "Baroque Architecture," by Prof. Wilhelm Kohler, Germanic Museum, 4. Both events open to public.

Dartmouth Woman's Club: Annual meeting, Dr. Ernest Martin Hopkins, speaker, Women's Republican Club, 46 Beacon Street.

Grand Commandery of Massachusetts, United Order of the Golden Cross: Annual session, Hotel Bradford, 10.

Women's City Club of Boston: Lecture, "Italy of Today," by Dr. Franco Bruno Averardi, Twentieth Century Club, 3 Joy Street, 2:30.

Berlitz School: Lecture, "La Française," 140 Newbury Street, 4.

First Church Club: Annual sale, Edward Everett Hale Chapel, 64 Marlborough Street, 10 to 4:30.

New England Hotel Exposition, Hotel Statler, daily through April 28. Open to public.

Better Homes Week: Programs as follows: Luncheon, East India House, Essex Street, Salem, 12:30; Roslindale Unit program, Mozart School, Beech Street, Roslindale, 1:45; Mothers' Club program, Norfolk House, 14 John Eliot Square, Roxbury, 2; "Supervised Houses," Willard Settlement, 44 Chambers Street, Boston, open house, 2 to 6. Model apartment inspection, day and evening.

Boston Rotary Club: Luncheon meeting, talk, "Storms over Asia," by Dr. Tehyi Hseih, Hotel Statler, 12:15.

Theaters

Metropolitan—"Cavalcade," 10:50 a. m., 1:40, 4:20, 7:05, 10 p. m.
Loew's State—"Secrets," 12:30, 2:50, 5:10, 7:30, 9:55 p. m.
Loew's Orpheum—"Oliver Twist," 9:15 a. m., 12:20, 3:30, 6:40, 9:50 p. m.
Majestic—"Blossom Time," 2:30.
Shubert—"Of Thee I Sing," 2:15.
Hollis—"The Far-Off Hills," 2:15.
Colonial—"Pigeons and People," 2:30.
Fine Arts—"Boys in Uniform," 1:30, 3:30, 5:30, 7:30, 9:30.

Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue—Admission free. Open week days 9 to 5, except Mondays, Sundays 1 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries at 11 o'clock. Exhibitions: Paintings by the New England Society of Contemporary Art; Charlotte Beebe Wilbour Collection of English Silver; Modern Woodcuts, Modern Illustrated Books.

Garmanic Museum, Kirkland Street and Divinity Avenue, Cambridge — General exhibition of Teutonic art. Also special exhibition of reproductions of German Gothic and Renaissance drawings. Through April 30.

Children's Museum of Boston, Olmstead Park, Jamaica Plain — Open free week days and holidays from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m., Sundays 1:30 to 5 o'clock. Special exhibition: Arts and Crafts of New England, including paper making, Paul Revere pottery, leather, weaving, pewter, brass, copper, china, glass and wood whittling. This exhibition was assembled by coöperation of the Society of Arts and Crafts of Boston. Through May 15.

Foster Brothers, 4 Park Square—Forty-four etchings of Oriental life by Dorsey Potter Tyson. Through May.

R. C. Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street—Pastels by Pamelia S. Adams and sculptures by Anna Coleman Ladd. Through April 29.

Casson Galleries, 575 Boylston Street—Paintings by Luigi Lucioni. Water colors by C. Crosby Allen. Through April 29.

Boston Architectural Club, 16 Somerset Street—Group exhibit by Sharman, Pepper, Burn, Perkins, Guthrie, Margarett, Sargent and Thurn. Through May 3.

Grace Horne Galleries, Dartmouth and Stuart Streets—Pastels by Aline Kilham and water colors by Elizabeth R. Withington. Through May 2.

Scherrée Studio, 665 Boylston Street—General print show.

J. F. Olsson Company Galleries, 43 Brattle Street, Cambridge—Exhibition of etchings by Mary J. Coulter, Jeannette A. Stewart, Carl Wingate, Philip Plaistridge and Frederic W. Gardiner.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum (Fenway Court). The Fenway—Open Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 10 to 4, admission 25 cents; free guidance at 11, and other hours by appointment; music at 2:45. Open Sundays, 1 to 4, admission free; music at 2, closed on national holidays.

Fogg Art Museum, Quincy Street and Broadway, Cambridge—Open week days, 9 to 5; admission free; closed Sundays and holidays. Exhibitions: Rembrandt etchings; recent gifts, purchases and loans, including drawings from the Loeser Collection and Japanese color prints from the Duel Collection; eighteenth century American pictures, silver and furniture. Special Exhibition of water colors by modern American artists. Through April.

Brittany Coffee Shop, 222 Newbury Street—Water colors by Polly Nordell. Through May 10.

The Guild of Boston Artists, 162 Newbury Street—Sculpture by Bashka Paeff, April 24-May 6.

Doll & Richards, 128 Newbury Street—First exhibition of paintings by Irene M. Higgins. Through May 6.

For further exhibitions see Monday's Monitor.

New Budget Eases Taxes in Britain

(Continued from Page 1)

round and especially for reduction in the income tax, hitherto standing at the high general rate of five shillings in the pound.

Mr. Chamberlain thus had to compromise between two diverging lines of policy. One of these lines was that of unbending financial orthodoxy based upon providing from current income for all potential demands for war debts and sinking funds regardless of the depressing effects such policy must have upon trade, upon unemployment, upon general living standards and upon purchasing power.

Greater Purchasing Power

The other line was the one advised by a number of leading economists. It was to enlarge general purchasing power and to set unemployed to work again at all costs, though to do so might mean some temporary departure from the narrow path hitherto pursued of a strictly balanced budget.

Questions of inflation versus deflation, expenditure versus retrenchment, tax reduction versus tax enhancement were thus all involved.

The course chosen by the British Government has been cautious, but it has been the more liberal for the fact that President Roosevelt's policy is held here to be expansionist upon the whole. Not the least claim made for today's British budget is that by aiming at raising commodity prices it tends to bring the United Kingdom into step with the United States.

Budget Wins Approval

Mr. Chamberlain's statement had, upon the whole, a favorable reception from a crowded and intensely interested House of Commons. The first cheer came when he said he would follow the example set by his predecessor and meet by borrowing instead of by fresh taxation the nominal deficit of £32,000,000 with which the last year has closed.

The next applause was when he showed he was in a position to make at least some small remissions in taxation.

A more doubtful reception was given to his announcement that the Government's exchange equalization funds would be increased in order to reduce the fluctuations in sterling. This increase, he explained, had nothing to do with America's embargo upon gold exports.

The hopes of his hearers sank when he dwelt upon the possibility of damage to Britain's high financial standing if the budget was not fully balanced, to rise again, however, when he disclosed that he had a £10,000,000 reserve fund saved up from the now converted 5 per cent war loan, which would give some temporary relief to 2,500,000 income taxpayers.

This relief takes the form of reversing the arrangement made two years ago whereby the first half-yearly installment of this burdensome tax was increased from 50 per cent of the annual total to 75 per cent.

Coöperative societies have escaped anticipated additional taxation for the moment, but power is to be taken to raise from them £750,000 in the coming year by such methods as may prove least inconvenient to them. This is partly to raise more revenue, partly to remove the grievance from proprietory stores in competition with the coöperative ones.

The silk and artificial silk tariff is brought under the import duties board, thereby enabling its revision later this year. Stamp duty on new loans for industry is halved. Tariff protection given to matches is slightly increased. One penny per gallon is placed upon heavy lubricating oil. Heavy road motor vehicles are to pay additional taxation proportionate to that on lighter forms of such means of goods transport. This is partly in the interests of the railroads. Mr. Chamberlain was loudly cheered when he concluded upon a note of hopeful prospects in the negotiations proceeding at Washington.

Arbor Day April 29 Expands Its Scope

In a proclamation designating April 29 as Arbor and Bird Day, Gov. Joseph B. Ely suggests that the planting of trees be taken up the following week, that the youth of the State may be impressed and instructed in this very important matter.

Governor Ely calls attention of the rural section of the State to this tree planting, as a means for the gradual reforestation of areas depleted by lumbermen as well as by fires.

The business of restoration is not, however, to be the only significance of Arbor Day according to the Governor, who urges the need of care to prevent forest fires. This day, he says, should be used to impress on citizens the importance of protecting the natural beauties of park and forest.

Boston Gets Route To West by Water

A new link to connect New England shippers with the markets of the middle West by an all-water route is to be forged by the establishment of a fortnightly service between Boston and Chicago and Milwaukee by the Atlantic & Great Lakes Steamship Corporation.

The voyage will take approximately 10 days. Docking facilities in Chicago and Milwaukee are centrally located to afford distribution centers for New England products.

The service will continue from April 29, the date of the first sailing from Boston, until about Nov. 1, when navigation officially closes in the Great Lakes and St. Lawrence

English Town Takes Film

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOLTON, Eng.—A motion picture film of various phases of business activity in Bolton, including episodes of drill by mounted and foot police and police motor patrols, has been made with the object of advertising the town. A humorous touch is introduced by the slow-motion filming of traffic.

Group of Filipinos Off for Capital For Conferences

Senator Quezon and Party to Seek New Legislation on Independence

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, April 24—Declaring that the Filipinos "are one in their stand for independence," and that this alone accounts for their sponsoring of the Philippine Independence Act, carrying a date for freedom, which Congress passed last January over the veto of President Hoover, Señor Manuel Quezon, president of the Philippine Senate, is en route to Washington today to confer on independence legislation. He is accompanied by eight prominent countrymen, who arrived in New York with him on board the steamship Ile de France, of the French line, yesteday.

Immediate independence would be better for the islands in his opinion, Senator Quezon said, but Filipino opinion favoring the Hare-Hawes-Cutting Act was based on the ground that its rejection might adversely affect the cause of independence, "or at least postpone the consideration for a long period of time thus continuing the present uncertainty so detrimental to the interests of both the American and Filipino peoples."

Those who oppose acceptance of the law, he continued, hold that the conditions attaching to the transition period may defeat its ultimate aim of independence, and that, after the transition period, the Philippines still would be under American control in the provision permitting the United States to retain military, naval and other reservations in the islands.

Senator Quezon voiced approval of the plan suggested by Gen. Emilio Aguinaldo before his party left Manila for "a short-term clause of four or five years, and then to grant full independence." This would enable the Filipinos to make economic adjustments and organize the new government, he said, and he stressed the point made by General Aguinaldo that there should be "continuation of free trade during the interim period of four or five years and complete cessation of free trade after independence recognition, if the United States desires it."

In the Washington delegation besides Senator Quezon are Gov. Vincente Formoso of Catayan, of the League of Provincial Governors; Señor Amando Avencena of Negros, of the Sugar Planters' Association; Señor Felipe E. Jose of the Labor groups, and Señor Carlos P. Romulo, editor-in-chief of the three large daily newspapers in the islands.

Ship of Savannah Line Tries Cape Cod Canal

Evidence of the increasing importance of the Cape Cod Canal to the port of Boston and Atlantic coastwise shipping is seen in the experimental trip of the Savannah Line's steamer City of Montgomery through the canal this afternoon en route to Boston. Vessels of this line usually go around the Cape. Possibility of all ships of this company using the canal in both directions depends to a great extent on the success of this trip, it is said.

Dredging to facilitate navigation is progressing, and when improvements are completed many larger vessels now using the outside route are expected to take advantage of the waterway.

NOTHING can brighten your bathroom basin quicker or easier than BAB-O. It is the world's best beautifier for enamel and porcelain. Dull film, dirt, rust-marks vanish instantly.
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FOR ENAMEL AND PORCELAIN
BAB-O
Brightens Bathrooms..quickly..economically

Filene's
BOSTON

Because we have more than we want in stock . . .

20% less than marked prices on our

SHEFFIELD SILVER PLATE

many pieces with crest of former owner—Circa 1780 to 1825

Sauce boat. Crest of original owner. Made in Sheffield, 1810. Marked $50, each.

Pierced sweet dish. Sterling lapped edges. With crest. 1790. Marked $25.

Large tea tray. Gadroon border. With crest. Beautiful condition. Marked $175.

Sugar dredger. Bonet catch. Gadroon mounted. Ornamental perforations, with crest. (Museum piece.) Marked $50.

Cake basket with handle. Sterling lapped edge with crest. Marked $50.

Fluted coffee pot. Circa 1820. Marked $50.

12-inch candlesticks. Gadroon border. Circa 1820. Marked $50 a pair.

Tea caddie. Gadroon loaded silver, borders tin lined. Marked $25 each.

Chamber candlestick with snuffer. Marked $25.

Many others marked $15 to $235

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20% less than marked prices
Marked $7.50 to $300

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Weekly Shopping Guide

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VALUES

SMOKED--MILD SUGAR CURED--SHORT SHANK
SHOULDERS AT MARKETS AND GROCERY STORES Lb 9c

NEW LOW PRICE
CAMPBELL'S TOMATO SOUP
5 TINS 29c

BUFFET FRUITS
Cherries - Fruit Salad - Prunes
Figs - Grapefruit - Pineapple
Crushed or Tidbits
4 8 oz TINS 29c

SANTA CLARA PRUNES
LARGE 40-50 SIZE
2 LBS 13c

Shredded Wheat 2 Pkg 19c
Richmond Corn Golden Bantam 3 No 2 Tins 25c
Richmond Relish Sweet Spicy Pint Jar 17c
Finast Vanilla Or Lemon Extracts 2 oz Bot 19c
Timberlake Lake Syrup Pint Bot 15c
Bensdorp's Cocoa ½ Lb Tin 29c
Lux For Washing Fine Fabrics 2 Sm Pkgs 19c Lge Pkg 21c
Lux Toilet Soap Included Free—Jig Saw Puzzle with each purchase 3 Bars 17c

N. B. C. CRACKER SPECIALS
Fruited Ovals Lb 15c
Marshmallow FLUFFS Lb 15c

THIS WEEK'S BAKERY SPECIALS
Plain Rye Bread Lge Loaf 7c
Chocalate Cake Ea 15c

Sunkist Navel Oranges 2 DOZ Medium Size 39c DOZ Large Size 25c
STRAWBERRIES 2 Pint Boxes 25c
APPLES Winesap Fancy Eating 5 Lbs 25c
FRESH PEAS 2 Lbs 19c
SPINACH Large Green Leaves 3 Lbs 12c

PRICES FOR BOSTON AND VICINITY

Change in British Arms Plan Asked By Six Countries

Davis Felicitates Henderson on His Prize as Parley Reconvenes

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

GENEVA, April 25—The Disarmament Conference, after a month's recess, today reassembled and began a detailed discussion of the British draft convention presented to it before the adjournment by Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, British Premier.

Amendments to part one, which deals with guarantees of security, have been proposed by Poland, China, Russia, Turkey, Norway and France. Until the return of Mr. MacDonald and M. Edouard Herriot from America, the conference will devote its attention to discussion of these amendments and other changes which may be advocated in sections of the convention dealing with disarmament proper.

At this afternoon's opening session, Mr. Norman Davis, who arrived here yesterday to resume activities as head of the American delegation, acting as spokesman for the conference and the American people, congratulated the president, Mr. Arthur Henderson of Britain, on being awarded the Wateler peace prize by the Carnegie Foundation. The prize amounts to £2200, and is given to the person considered to have rendered the greatest services to the cause of peace and done the most to find means of combating war.

Amendments proposed to the security section of the British draft proposal were designed in large to link up international consultation, in case of aggression, with the existing machinery of the League of Nations. Sir John Simon, British Foreign Secretary, having remained in London to preside over next Saturday's meeting of the committee to fix a date for the economic conference, England is represented here by the Undersecretary for Foreign Affairs, Capt. R. A. Eden.

Just before it adjourned for the Easter recess the conference adopted the British draft convention presented to it by Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, as the foundation for its future work. This in itself was encouraging, because the British draft is the most definite and concrete of the many plans which have been placed before the conference.

It is, in fact, not so much a British plan as a composite of the American, English, French, Italian and German programs which have received the attention of the delegations throughout a period of more than 14 months. The MacDonald draft has for the first time given precision to these various projects by writing figures into some of the gaps which were left in the draft drawn up before the conference began by the preparatory commission. This is the first time that anyone has been so precise.

See British Amendments

The British draft will undergo amendments. No one rejected it as a whole, but almost everyone had improvements to suggest. It is to be hoped, however, that the various national delegations will give due heed to the plea of Sir John Simon on the closing day of the last session that no amendment should be proposed unless it is considered to be of fundamental importance, since one proposal for a change is almost certain to call forth at least two counter-proposals.

Apart from the technical questions arising out of the new British draft, there is one predominant political problem to be solved. It may be expressed in these terms: Can a structure be built on this foundation which will reconcile the French demand for security with the German demand for equality, and at the same time satisfy both the great powers and the smaller states?

As regards the first phase of this problem, a solution appears possible. In spite of the strongly nationalist character of the present régime in Germany, Herr Adolf Hitler's spokesman at Geneva has stated that the Reich is willing to accept a gradual progress toward equality in armaments over a transitional period of five years.

France Gives New Hope

In spite of French apprehension concerning the situation in Germany, the fact that the parties of the Left are now in control makes it possible to hope that France will agree to a progressive and transitional arrangement.

M. Pierre Cot, both as Undersecretary of State for Foreign Affairs and as Minister of Air, has made the most conciliatory speeches toward Germany that have yet been made by a French spokesman in the conference.

As regards the task of satisfying both the great powers and the smaller states, this does not appear impossible. The smaller states, as well as everyone else, will be pleased if, during the recess, the great powers can work out a political agreement which, while showing proper regard for their rights and status, will bring about increased confidence in Europe.

The Little Entente and the other countries of secondary magnitude were not extremely critical of the MacDonald proposals. But when the British Prime Minister went to Rome and initiated a secret revisionist agreement with Signor Benito Mussolini, Italian Premier, their suspicions were naturally aroused.

As a gesture of protest, they engineered such an effective campaign against a British suggestion to adjourn, before a general discussion of the MacDonald project had taken place, that no one, not even the British delegation, ventured even to make such a proposal on the floor of the conference. The general discussion took place, and the "little fellows" had their chance to say what they thought about the situation. They then not only offered no further opposition to adjournment, but themselves framed the resolution to adjourn.

Irons Out Rough Spots

The conference dispersed in an atmosphere which was much more calm and genial than would have been possible a week earlier. This augurs well for its next phase. The recess should serve further to allay apprehensions and remove misunderstandings.

Whatever may be the developments of the next—and probably the last—phase of the conference, no single feature will surpass in importance the attitude to be adopted by the United States Government toward the British proposal for supplementing the Briand-Kellogg pact and providing for international consultations in case of its violation, or even a threat of violation.

The American stand on this question will not only determine the degree of disarmament attainable, but will have an inestimable influence on the subsequent history of international relations. President Roosevelt's attitude toward foreign affairs in general, and his appointment of Mr. Norman Davis as Ambassador-at-Large in Europe, have given new hope and genuine stimulus to the conference.

Anti-Revision Pact Denied by Poland

WARSAW, Poland, April 25 (AP)—The Foreign Office said today that no anti-revisionist pact has been signed with France and the Little Entente, but in official circles it was learned that Poland, France and the Little Entente nations are remaining in closest contact.

The Foreign Minister, Mr. Joseph Beck, conferred yesterday with the Czech and French Ambassadors.

The Polish view is that a bloc of nations opposed to revision of World War treaties would be possible if Poland were jeopardized but, because many countries seem to have changed their attitude toward revisionistic tendencies, it is considered unnecessary to form another pact to counter-balance the revisionists.

Standley to Succeed Pratt as Naval Chief

WASHINGTON, April 25 (AP)—A veteran of twoscore years' service, more than half of it on the high seas, Vice-Admiral William H. Standley of California will succeed Admiral William V. Pratt as chief of naval operations, the navy's highest command.

Mr. Claude A. Swanson, Secretary of the Navy, announced his selection last night, but explained that Admiral Pratt, who reached retirement age March 1, would be retained pending some definite action at the Geneva Disarmament Conference. In the interim Vice-Admiral Standley, now commander of cruisers of the scouting force, will be commander of the battle force, second highest command of the forces afloat and third highest of the navy.

Delays Normandie Launching

NEW YORK, April 25 (AP)—The French Line's Normandie, which will be the largest vessel on the seas when completed, will not be put into commission until 1935 unless a change in economic conditions justifies, M. Marcel Olivier, president of the line, said yesterday

A Tree to the President Is More Than a Poem

Courtesy of the New York Conservation Department to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ROOSEVELT WHILE GOVERNOR OF NEW YORK AND PARTY ON TOUR OF REFORESTATION AREAS

Roosevelt Interest in Trees Comes From Long Association

For Score of Years His Estate at Hyde Park, New York, Has Been Laboratory of the State College of Forestry

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYRACUSE, N. Y., April 25—With the United States Government embarking on the biggest conservation program in the history of the world, planting a forest of saplings that will stretch from coast to coast, the tree is becoming symbolical of the Roosevelt Administration.

Possessed of a spreading genealogical "tree," upon the trunk of which the names of so many illustrious Roosevelts are carved, the President long ago turned his attention to the more practical side of forestry and began at his country estate at Hyde Park, on the Hudson River, an experimentation that proved the financial—and political—worth of the idea.

Thus, expediency does not sum up his reforestation program, wherein he proposes to provide jobs for 250,000 men, for it ties up most closely with his intimate, personal life and that of the Roosevelt family in its country living at Krum Elbow. Indeed, of President Roosevelt it may be said that reforestation began at home.

President Roosevelt has donated a seedling tree from his Krum Elbow estate at Hyde Park to the National Historical Grove at Anacostia, Washington, to be dedicated there today.

The tree was obtained at Hyde Park by Boy Scouts of Poughkeepsie and shipped at once to Washington.

From the State College of Forestry, Syracuse University, has emanated much of the institutional work necessary in furthering the Roosevelt conservation program. This work has been carried on largely at Hyde Park, where natural scientists attached to the largest forestry college in the world found that Mr. Roosevelt's inerests and their own were mutual. The result was that, with such complete harmony and understanding between them, his forestry projects have been closely connected with the state college.

For almost 20 years, the Roosevelt estate has been the scene of forestry practice. The first plot in the then novel idea of private-planned plantings was set out in 1914. By 1931 expansion of the undertaking had become such, with its practical operating basis, as to prompt the college of forestry to pool its assistance in return for the ready-made experimental grounds.

Since then the college has cooperated on a working plan to determine how to manage each type of tree and what additional areas are to be planted. These have been correlated to ascertain the various experiments and demonstrations that can be conducted on a typical Hudson Valley woodland. Most of the planting was completed this spring. From now on the college interest will center upon the long-pull observations and experiments.

In the opinion of trained foresters, the Roosevelt estate is a model for reforestation projects, since the three major objectives—utility, recreation and æstheticism — have been achieved there. The President believes in commercial production forests that pay their own way. Hyde Park has been yielding cordwood, piling and cross-ties sold in that section.

As another public contribution to conservation, Governor Roosevelt signed the bill for enlargement of the Adirondack Park, whereby nearly 1,500,000 acres were added to the area within the boundaries of that state park.

Mr. Roosevelt's federal reforestation program is, therefore, based on long study and personal experience in tree planting and cultivation. He knows what he is doing in this regard.

Canada to Retain War Pension Policy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, April 25—The budget proposal to suspend pensions to war pensioners in the government service has been dropped, it was announced by Mr. E. N. Rhodes, Minister of Finance, in the House of Commons yesterday.

Instead, war pensions, hitherto exempt, will in the future come under the Income Tax Act. It was also decided, said Mr. Rhodes, that any consideration of a general readjustment of the rate of pensions should be postponed until the next session of Parliament, and also that from May 1 on there are to be no additions of dependents, to the list of those who are eligible or who may become eligible for pensions.

Certain irregularities due to misrepresentations of pensioners will be eliminated, he said, which will effect a substantial savings to the Treasury. This year's war pension bill is estimated at $44,500,000—the second largest uncontrollable or fixed expenditure in the Dominion's books.

Vow of Silence Ends As Man Pays Up Debts

WILMINGTON, Del., April 25 (AP)—Eleven years of self-imposed silence have ended for Mr. Melvin Train and a strange vow is fulfilled. Mr. Train, a garage employee, formerly was engaged in business in Boston. Friends and relatives had been induced to invest their money in the enterprise.

In 1922, Mr. Train says his partner absconded with the firm's assets, leaving him to face the music. He then made a vow that he would never speak a word until he had reimbursed all who had lost in the deal. How well he kept that vow was evidenced here Saturday night on his return from the corner mail-box where he had mailed the last check in payment of the debt.

Returning to his home, the friends who never had heard him speak, were startled at the sound of his voice. Then he told them the story. "After the first year or so, it wasn't so hard," he said later. "I just kept quiet and worked hard. Most folks talk entirely too much, anyway."

Lakes of Air Drive Frosts and Dews Away

ASHEVILLE, N. C., April 25 (AP)—Lakes of air that drive away frost and dew are giving the "flowers that bloom in the spring" a jump on their neighbors over a strange checkerboard belt of the western North Carolina mountains.

The lakes, officially called thermal belts, dot the Carolina mountain country like lakes of water varying in depth. Their vegetation starts earlier in the spring and grows later in the fall than elsewhere. Mr. L. T. Pierce, meteorologist of the United States Weather Bureau here says the belts are the result of mountain contours and occur where a range turns a valley into a natural bowl.

Into these bowls cold air, heavier than warm, flows and settles to the bottom. The warm air is forced upward, and, according to the size and shape of the valley, lies in a belt around the mountainsides. It is there that vegetation gets a break because the warm air makes for longer growing seasons and the movement of currents prevents the formation of frost and dew when nights are still. The temperature in the thermal belts, Mr. Pierce says, may be as much as 5 to 10 degrees warmer than that above and below them.

Transvaal Profits

LONDON, April 25—Johannesburg Chamber of Mines working profit of Transvaal gold mines in March was £2,549,179, compared with £2,414,758 in February.

Minimum Wage Boards Indorsed By Miss Perkins

Labor Secretary Explains Need of Flexibility in 30-Hour Bill

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, April 25—Proposals of the Secretary of Labor, Miss Frances Perkins, for amending the 30-hour-a-week labor bill, to allow more flexibility in its application, the fixing of minimum wages and the balancing of production in certain industries, were explained by her today to the House labor committee.

Seated near the hearing table were two distinguished visitors — Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt and Miss Ishbel MacDonald—both of whom have shown interest at various times in conditions of the laboring class in their respective nations. Both listened intently during Miss Perkins' testimony and received an ovation before they departed at its close.

Because of the strenuousness of present competition, many manufacturers have expressed approval of this bill, designed primarily to restore purchasing power to the laborer, Miss Perkins told the committee as camera men's bulbs flashed and moving picture machines played upon her.

The charge of "dictator" that has been applied to her suggestion of empowering the Secretary of Labor to curtail the total hours of operation of any factory which was shown to be bringing about a lack of balance in the industry itself, was not put forth today. Miss Perkins explained that she had had difficulty in putting this proposal into legal language as it was a proposal "not commonly found in statutes." She pointed out that unless there is some such provision, factories, even under the 30-hour law would be able to operate seven days a week, 24 hours a day, if they establish enough shifts.

While there should be some flexibility in the enforcement of the 30-hour law, Miss Perkins said, the provision by the Senate giving the Secretary of Labor broad power to make exceptions, would grant "too great a power for any individual" and "might lead to corruption," in her opinion. She advocated a maximum flexibility of 40 hours a week, with no more than eight hours of work in any one day, to last not more than 10 weeks.

In her recommendation of national minimum wage boards patterned after those set up by the recently-enacted New York law to maintain "reasonable" wages, Miss Perkins asked that both men and women be covered, but said she had no objection if the law applied only to women and minors if the committee "does not see its way clear to cover all groups."

Asked whether she did not believe it would be unfair to American industry to have to compete on a 30-hour basis with unregulated foreign industry, the Secretary of Labor replied that she did not think that question "entered importantly into consideration of the question."

Trade Club Indorses Reciprocal Tariffs

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, April 25—The Foreign Commerce Club of New York has gone on record as indorsing the Washington Administration's program for entering into reciprocal tariff agreements with foreign nations for the purpose of reviving international trade and in opposition to any "buy American" movement.

Mr. David T. Lamond, president of the club, made public April 23 two resolutions setting forth the organization's views on boycotting articles made abroad and encouraging trade between the nations. Simultaneously copies of the resolution dealing with reciprocal tariff agreements were sent to high government and civic officials including, Mr. Cordell Hull, Secretary of State; Mr. Daniel C. Roper, Secretary of Commerce, and several United States senators.

The resolution on reciprocal tariff proposals, which was written by Mr. Joseph V. Lane, chairman of the club's special committee on that subject, sets forth the importance of developing foreign markets for American products through negotiation of treaties with foreign nations providing for mutual concession in tariff duties for promoting reciprocal trade. "The position of the United States as the leading creditor nation is wholly inconsistent with a policy of extreme protectionism," the resolution holds.

Dr. Felix Adler

NEW YORK, April 25 (AP)—Dr. Felix Adler, who passed on last night, was a Jewish educator. He founded the Ethical Culture Society. Dr. Adler was professor of Hebrew and Oriental Literature at Cornell University for a time. Since 1900 he had been professor of political and social ethics at Columbia. He was born in Alzey, Ger., and took his bachelor's degree at Columbia in 1870.

Siberian-Manchu 1000-Mile Border Likely to Be Fixed

Long Rift Over Movable Frontier to End in Joint Inquiry

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARBIN, Manchuria—Settlement of Siberian-Manchurian boundary disputes which have continued for several generations appears to be likely as the outcome of a joint commission propdsed by the Governments of Soviet Russia and Manchoukuo to inspect and fix anew the boundary stretching for more than 1000 miles.

The former Chinese Government in Manchuria claimed on several occasions that Soviet Russian officials had moved boundary stones and were slowly encroaching upon Manchurian territory. Similar charges were made against the Chinese by Russia. These disputes, which rose in several places on different occasions, were never settled.

Recently the Manchoukuo Government entered an official protest against the movement of Soviet troops into "Manchoukuo territory." Moscow replied that investigation showed Soviet troops had never moved outside their own territory, but that Manchoukuo troops had moved into Soviet territory. Thus the old controversy was renewed.

Probably the boundary in many places had never been definitely settled. Disputed territory in some instances extends over 10 or 12 miles. The proposal to appoint a joint boundary commission apparently will be accepted by both governments, and it is probable that the disputes can be settled without much difficulty, as for the most part the disputed territory is of no importance.

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STABILITY

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But when you purchase a fine car, you are interested, too, in the stability of the company that makes the car. You want to be certain that service will always be available. You want to be certain that you will never suffer the financial loss that is inevitable to the owner of a "car without a company."

If you are the owner of a Packard, or if you have made up your mind to buy one, you can be justly proud of the position of this company. Packard has come through the critical period just behind us unshaken. Packard faces the upturn with a confidence born of solid strength and preparedness.

The Loyalty of Packard's Clientele

THROUGHOUT these recent lean years, Packard has retained the loyalty of its clientele—the largest fine car clientele in the world. Packard owners have spent more than a billion dollars for Packard cars. They have, in nine cases out of every ten, returned to Packard every time they bought new cars.

Because of the depression, many of these owners have kept their cars far longer than they otherwise would. And in doing so, they have had new proof of the strength, the lasting qualities of Packard cars. With the coming of the upturn, Packard is in better position than ever before to benefit from a huge repeat business.

The Loyalty of Packard Distributers

THROUGHOUT the lean years, Packard has likewise retained the loyalty of its distributing organization. In 1932, changes were made in less than five percent of Packard's distributers—a record probably unparalleled in the industry. And at no distributer point was Packard sales or service interrupted.

As the oldest fine car company in the business, Packard has seen bad times before. And it has come through its entire history without a single reorganization, without a single upheaval in personnel. The present management has been in active charge for more than twenty years. The executive heads of the company average more than seventeen years in Packard service.

A Financial Strength

TODAY Packard stands as a free and independent company. It has no preferred stockholders. It is indebted to no bondholders. It has no bank loans—for it has no need of any. It has one of the finest and most modern plants in the industry and began the new year 1933 with more than twelve and one-half million dollars in cash and United States Government securities—twenty times the amount of its cash reduction during 1932.

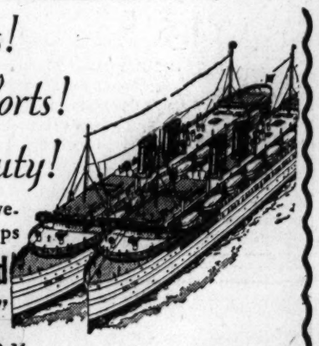
The World's Favorite Fine Car

AND results are proving the wisdom of continued and aggressive development—in engineering, in manufacturing efficiency, and in sales and service personnel. In 1932 more new Packard cars were registered in the United States than any other fine car. And Packard exported more cars than any other two fine car manufacturers combined.

Such stability—of clientele, of sales and service, of company organization and finances—offers a most compelling reason for deciding now to choose a Packard as *your* next car.

PACKARD
ASK THE MAN WHO OWNS ONE

NEW features!
NEWER comforts!
NEWEST beauty!



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6 Glorious Days—divided between famous Banff Springs Hotel—Chateau Lake Louise—Emerald Lake Chalet. 126 miles of smooth motoring. *All-Expense* $70

5 Wonderful Days at same noted hotels and chalets. Motor tour; 1st Day at Banff Springs Hotel. From Emerald Lake to Field for train. *All-Expense* $60

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5 Outdoor Days, Chateau Lake Louise; Emerald Lake Chalet; Wapta and Yoho Valley Chalet-Bungalow Camps. Motoring. *All-Expense* $40

Add Rail Fares from starting point. Tours begin Banff or Field. $40.-Tour—Lake Louise or Field. Low Summer Round Trip Rail Fare: Boston—Banff—$122.95. Special 45-Day—$111.50. Include a Tour en route to No. Pacific Coast, California, Alaska. Further Hotel Reductions for a week's stay, a month—or longer . . . Details from nearest travel agent.

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State Sales Tax Plan Questioned; Who Is to Pay It?

Opposition Asks Check on Advantage to Trade From Out of State

How to apportion the proposed sales tax on commodities fairly between the retailer and the consumer was the hurdle that presented itself to the Legislative Committee on Taxation today in its continued analysis of a bill based on the governor's recommendations for new tax sources.

Mr. Henry F. Long, tax commissioner, who took the floor again to explain the mechanics of the measure, recommended that retailers get together and adjust the question to their own satisfaction. It was Mr. Long's contention that Massachusetts should, if possible, "sidestep the jam that other states have got into over this issue."

One way he recommended by which this could be done was to state clearly in the proposed statute who should bear the burden of the sales tax. "The statute," he declared, "should contain the exact figures and not generalizations."

In Mississippi, it was pointed out by members of the committee, retailers got together on a plan of distribution of the sales tax which has worked out very satisfactorily. One member said that he had heard that Pennsylvania is having trouble because the retailer is obliged to shoulder the whole burden.

Another problem that faced the legislators was that of interstate commerce in relation to the sales tax. The point was brought up that states having no sales tax would capture some of Massachusetts business. The question also presented itself as to how to deal with out-of-state retailers trucking goods into Massachusetts. No attempt was made to answer these questions at today's hearings although Mr. Long said he believed they could all be met satisfactorily.

Former Mayor Thomas J. McGrath of Quincy expressed himself in favor of all the tax recommendations of the Governor. Mayor Lawrence F. Quigley of Chelsea declared that he appeared before the committee to inform them that the Mayors' Club of Massachusetts had gone on record as favoring the proposed legislation.

A statement in opposition to the legislation was filed with the committee by Mr. Daniel Bloomfield, manager of the Boston Retail Board of the Boston Chamber of Commerce.

The Massachusetts branch of the American Federation of Labor was also placed on record as opposed to the Governor's tax proposals.

French Conference To Link Production

(Continued from Page 1)

with France totaled, in 1929, nearly 2,000,000,000 francs.

French West Africa comprises half a dozen colonies: Senegal, the Sudan, the Niger, Guinea, Dahomey, the Ivory Coast and Mauretania. Only a relatively small number of white people live among the 12,000,000 Negroes that inhabit this vast tropical territory. Difficulties of transportation constitute the most serious obstacle to the development of what is potentially a rich agricultural district. Ports are rare, and the few railways have not yet been opened up very far inland.

French Equatorial Africa stretches from the heart of the Sahara southward to the mouth of the Congo, including the four colonies of Gabon, Middle Congo, Oubangi-Chari, Chad. Here, too, the economic future of a potentially rich territory depends upon the development of transportation. The vast regions are very sparsely populated and the native tribes are far from industrious. The present value of trade with the outer world totals less than 190,000,000 francs.

The island of Madagascar alone is as large as France. It is administered by a governor-general with the assistance of a native advisory council. The 4,000,000 natives are intelligent and progressive, and the foreign trade of the colony reached 1,250,000,000 francs in 1929, most of which was with France.

French Indo-China is in reality a mosaic of colonies and protectorates. Cochin-China is a colony; Tonkin is under joint authority of the Emperor of Annam and a French governor; Cambodia is a protectorate; Laos is a collection of small protectorates. Agriculture is the principal occupation of the 20,000,000 inhabitants of the peninsula. Rice, rubber and sugar cane are by far the most important products and constitute the great bulk of export and import trade which totaled more than 4,000,000,000 francs in 1929. France's part in this trade amounted to nearly 2,000,000,000 francs.

Wide Variety of Problems

This brief economic résumé of the principal possessions of the French Empire gives some indication of the vastness and variety of the problems which the conference faces. It also serves to show, however, that the French Government's task in Paris will be much simpler than was England's at Ottawa. The strongly centralized organization of the French colonial system, in contrast to the virtually complete independence of the members of the British Empire, makes the Paris conference little more in fact than an extended "council of state," where the conflict is not between different politcal unities, but between differing interests of a single nation.

The essential work of the French colonial conference therefore is that of developing and coördinating the production of all colonies in the way that will best serve the interest of both metropolitan France and the colonies themselves. There are a certain number of specific problems to be resolved. The most difficult is that of the conflict between the wine-growers in northern Africa and those in southern France. The question is whether to admit Algerian wine to a French market already depressed by overproduction. A solution is expected to be sought in an agreement to be drawn up at a gathering of representatives of the wine-growers of both regions.

Most of the other problems are acute only because of the general world crisis. This is the case, for instance, with the rubber and rice producers in Indo-China, the peanut growers of the African colonies, the fruit farmers of Madagascar, and the mine owners on Morocco.

Credit and Employment

The main problem is one of furnishing sufficient credit to tide over the present crisis. But the larger question is that of providing state aid for the development of vast public works such as railway and road systems, sanitary service, harbor projects, upon which the economic future of most of the colonies depends.

Thus one of the most essential plans sure to come before the conference is that of the Trans-Saharan Railway, which would link French West Africa—the whole rich valley of the Niger River—to the Mediterranean coast at Algiers.

Another project calls for the establishment of an air line from Paris to Madagascar, across Algeria and French Equitorial Africa. Preliminary surveys for such an air line have in fact already been started.

The improvement of the merchant marine facilities for trade with Indo-China is a third proposal which will be considered.

Along with those questions of exploitation and development, problems of tariff will have to be resolved. Since the tariff regulations of the entire empire are in the hands of the French Government in Paris, this will not present the difficulties of Ottawa. It appears certain that a policy of intercolonial preference will be successfully worked out, in such a way as to tend toward making the empire a closed tariff bloc within which something approaching free trade would exist. The French Government would thus be able to attend the coming world conference as a single and complete economic unit.

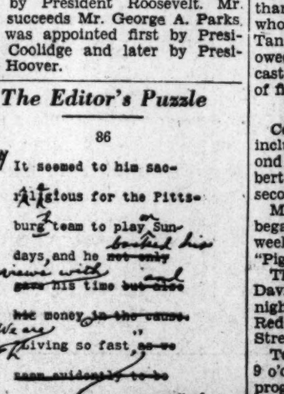
Greater Home Rule Sought

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KETCHIKAN, Alaska—A greater measure of home rule for Alaska is the aim of Gov. John W. Troy, veteran editor and publisher of the Daily Empire in Juneau who recently was named to the governorship by President Roosevelt. Mr. Troy succeeds Mr. George A. Parks, who was appointed first by President Coolidge and later by President Hoover.

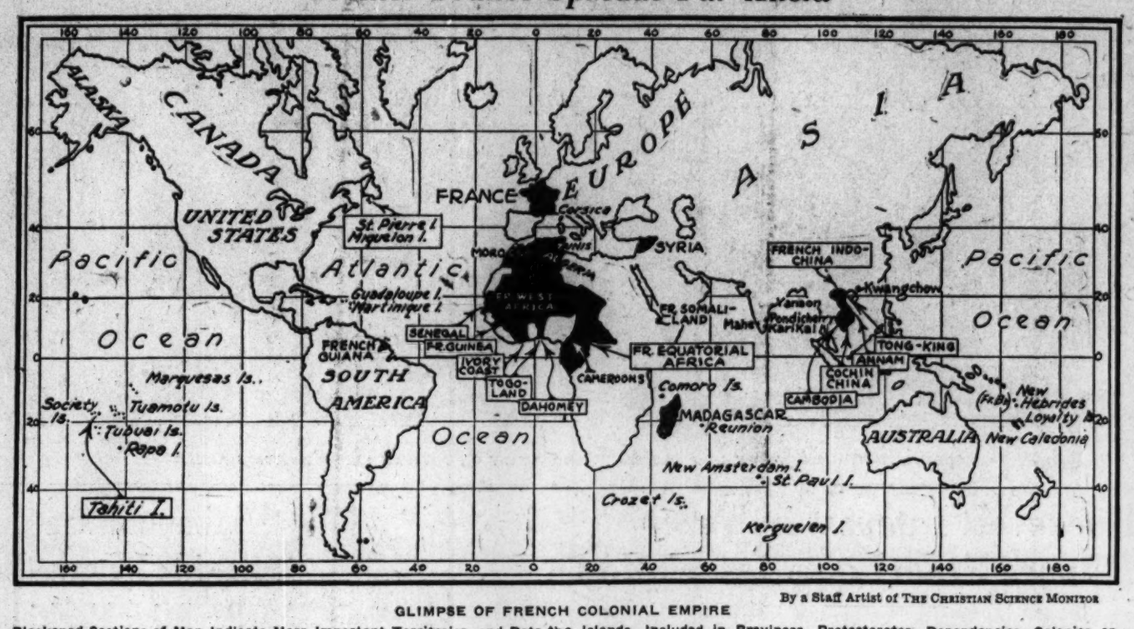
The Editor's Puzzle

86



(Edited form of puzzle which appears on Daily Features page)

Greater France Spreads Far Afield



By a Staff Artist of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

GLIMPSE OF FRENCH COLONIAL EMPIRE

Blackened Sections of Map Indicate More Important Territories, and Dots the Islands, Included in Provinces, Protectorates, Dependencies, Colonies or Mandates of France, to Be Brought as Far as Possible Within a Unified Scheme by the National Economic Conference to Be Held in Paris Next Month.

Women Are Urged To Get Knowledge On Public Issues

(Continued from Page 1)

Prof. Charles E. Merriam of the University of Chicago cited to the council the continuing centralization of power, the emergence of 96 metropolitan areas with 45 per cent of the total population, the increased importance of leadership in nation and state, the move toward professionalization of administrative service and organization of responsible governing officials, the beginnings of basic reorganization of rural government and the beginnings of reorganization of machinery of civil and criminal justice.

"There is reason to believe that the democracy of the next period," Professor Merriam said, "will concern itself seriously with such problems as minimum standards of life, including education, housing, leisure and recreation, with the stabilization of employment and with social insurance of various types.

Other predictions made by Professor Merriam included the following:

"Less emphasis on the pecuniary and purely profit-making elements in social organization and more on the technological and scientific.

"Experimentation with various forms of quasi-governmental corporations dealing with such activities as transportation, public utilities, insurance, banking, liquor.

"Efforts in the direction of central planning and priorities in industry and agriculture, with integral changes in the economic and the political order.

"Important changes in the mechanism of democratic government, including areas of government and methods of representation, types of public administration, forms of responsibility."

Theaters

"The Big House"

The Abbey Theater Players from Dublin presented Lennox Robinson's "The Big House" at the Hollis St. Theater last night for the first time in Boston.

Mr. Robinson here deals with the fortunes of an Irish landed family during the years of civil disturbance after the World War. The Alcocks have lost two sons in the war. Their tenants pay no rent, their estates deteriorate. Mrs. Alcock, an Englishwoman, has never become acclimated. In a time of political unrest, the family, despite its good works, is regarded with suspicion by both parties. Finally their house is burned by the nationalists. The parents will go to live in England. But the daughter will carry on at Ballydonal.

The play is a mixture of styles. It recalls "The Cherry Orchard" in its picture of the decay of a great estate. The characters, except the daughter, have a Tchekhovian futility, and a Tchekhovian propensity for talk instead of action. But there are also elements of melodrama and of mysticism. It is a little difficult for the onlooker to reconcile these elements. Yet the character drawing is persuasive, there is abundant humor and the play as a whole is enjoyable, if discursive and episodic.

The performance gave the author every aid and comfort. Mr. Fitzgerald portrayed understandingly the amiable and futile Alcock. Miss Craig, as the Englishwoman transplanted, could not manage the accent but made a good show of English spirit when ordered from her home. Miss Crowe projected sympathetically the courageous daughter who had a habit of seeing visions of her brother. Mr. McCormick was extraordinarily successful in the rather thankless part of an English officer whose degeneration as a Black-and-Tan had been insufficiently foreshadowed by the author. The rest of the cast upheld the company's tradition of fine ensemble. L. A. S.

Boston Stage Notes

Continuing plays on Boston stages include "Of Thee I Sing," in the second of its three weeks at the Shubert; and "Blossom Time," in its second week at the Majestic.

Mr. George M. Cohan last night began a return engagement of one week only at the Colonial in his "Pigeons and People."

The Playcrafters will present Davies's comedy, "The Mollusc," tonight at Roblin Hall, Church of the Redemption, Boylston and Ipswich Streets.

Tomorrow evening, preceding the 9 o'clock screening of "Kadetten," a program of amateur films will be offered at the Fine Arts Theater, in coöperation with the Boston Cinemateur Club.

Two important one-act plays will be included in the Irish Players' repertory this week as curtain-raisers at the two performances of "The Playboy of the Western World": tomorrow evening, Synge's "Riders to the Sea," and Saturday afternoon, Lady Gregory's "The Workhouse Ward." The third week of this engagement will open Monday with a novelty, Yeats's one-act play about Dean Swift, "The Words upon the Window-pane," preceding "The Whiteheaded Boy." T. C. Murray's "Autumn Fire" will be revived on the evening of May 5.

W. Somerset Maugham's adaptation of Chiarelli's comedy, "The Mask and the Face," will be presented by the Theater Guild at the Colonial Theater next Monday evening, for the first time anywhere.

Miss Katharine Cornell will appear at the Plymouth beginning May 15, in Sidney Howard's "Alien Corn."

"The Student Prince" will succeed "Blossom Time" at the Majestic next week.

The Copley will offer Cohan's "Little Nelly Kelly" beginning Monday.

Motion Pictures

First Time in America

"Kadetten" (Boys in Uniform), receiving its American première at the Fine Arts Theater this week, is, without plagiarism, faintly reminiful of that sensitive stage play, "Young Woodley," and also, but only in its broad general outline, of the even more sensitive screen play, "Mädchen in Uniform." Having neither the pervading tenderness of the one, nor the brooding stark simplicity of the other, it is still an interesting without being a remarkable photodrama.

An impressionable youth, son of the residing general of a German military academy, combines his love of beauty and need of maternal affection into a nearly perilous devotion to his beautiful young stepmother. The attentions of a tyrranous captain to the Lady Lovely, and the ensuing gossip, rouse the boy to seek an interview with him late at night, when the captain is fatally shot and the boy becomes suspect.

As the high-strung adolescent, dreaming dreams and composing music in the harsh military atmosphere, Herr Franz Fiedler is better in his more serious scenes, rather too calflike in moments of boyish glee. The captain's orderly, set in quiet key, is notably done, as is the judge of Herr Friedrich Kayssler, in the court room scene, which comes off with a good deal of tension and suspense. Fräulein Trude von Molo graces her rôle with personal beauty and a low, resonant voice and invests it with not a little sympathy.

The photography and incidental music are of the usual German competence. There is a lot of military snap and bite, and precious little humor. What there is is provided by the boys who play the cadets of the academy with natural boyish charm. The director, Herr George Jacoby, has made a forthright picture, scorning imaginative by-play.

M. L.

The Dance

Edouard du Buron

Mr. Edouard du Buron opens his studio at 1126 Boylston Street to the public, for a dance week, beginning last evening, with a program of old and new numbers which is to be repeated nightly at 8:15.

Although naturally the dancer shows to better advantage on the raised stage a little removed from the audience, there is something to be gained from the intimate studio recital, and Mr. du Buron makes this opportunity to acquaint the public with his work.

The program is varied and unusual, the first half devoted to the Oriental dance impressions which are part of this dancer's repertory, and the second venturing into the newer field of Biblical lore which is absorbing him at present. Stirring are the "Three Pictures from 'The Tower of Babel,'" to Rubinstein's music (piano)—the "Shemites," static in style, depicting the Jewish yearning toward their Jehovah; the "Hamites," free in movement, Arabian in dress, the questing tribal ranging of the desert, and "Japhethites," raptly expressing the Christian's faith in spiritual dominion.

"In the Beginning," to piano and baritone accompaniment of selections from Haydn's "Creation," is a beautiful conception, clothed in flowing, ivory white, building to a strong climax, "And God Made Man," and releasing to a peaceful dénouement of divine content with the creation.

A group of three young girls, the dancer's pupils, appear in two numbers, the first, opening the program, "Herald" (to music of Schumann) tense, incisive in gesture; the second, a Chopin Prelude, of more languid mood. Mr. du Buron's own solo, Chopin Prelude, is a striking performance. M. L.

Gas Revenues Decline

NEW YORK, April 25 (AP)—Revenues of the manufactured and natural gas industry totaled $66,807,500 in February, compared with $71,552,300 in the like month of 1932, says the American Gas Association.

Roosevelt Puts Detailed Plan Before Herriot

(Continued from Page 1)

and translating itself into general accord.

Thus the final communiqué which was issued at the White House as the last full talk between Mr. MacDonald and President Roosevelt had been held over the concluding report of the experts stressed the "deep satisfaction" with which the discussions were reviewed. The joint statement listed the monetary and commercial subjects which had been under discussion, but made no reference to disarmament. That was because the political discussion had not taken place with the experts, who were strictly economic, but between the two spokesmen, Mr. Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, and the British Ambassador.

The statement also very carefully explained that the present talks were never intended to reach definite agreements, but to explore and map out the territory to be covered. And it concluded: "This purpose has been admirably served by the conversations which have taken place."

Any "map" of the territory to be covered, however, necessarily becomes a statement of objectives. And once these objectives are clearly defined, their attainment becomes infinitely easier. Thus, in the naval disarmament question, the whole purpose of the MacDonald Rapidan visit was to "map out" the objective of parity. It was this purely exploratory task which enabled the London conference to succeed.

Methods of Raising Prices

So now, the map of objectives goes far beyond a mere tentative program. It is possible, therefore, to go down the list of subjects tabulated in the White House statement in the light of what is known to be the British and American positions. They are:

The world price level. Every nation agrees that prices should rise, and two methods are proposed: (1) Inflation of currencies in countries where they are not already depreciated, as in the United States. (2) Reduction of the tariff and other barriers which have made export "dumping" almost necessary, and hence forced prices down.

Central bank policies. Britain is very anxious to prevent further raids on its currency such as contributed to the fall of sterling, wants a wider distribution of gold among central banks guaranteed, and with the United States might be glad to join in a gold pool at the Bank for International Settlements which would distribute and greatly expand world credit.

Monetary standards. Both countries are agreed on the desirability of an early return to the gold standard, and have been working on the ratio which should prevail between pound and dollar. But return to stable currencies depends on the other outstanding problems and obviously cannot be hurried. Presumably it awaits the outcome of the world economic conference.

Exchange restrictions. Both countries are agreed that these limitations, while gestures of self-protection, are the bane of trade and should disappear just as soon as surrounding circumstances permit.

Improvement of the status of silver. This is of particular interest to the United States. Its utmost request is admission of silver to a bimetallic basis in more countries. Barring that, as a completely unlikely development, there are plans for keeping Indian silver stocks from disturbing the world market, and proposals for payment of a part of war debts in silver. The minimum is a world agreement to use more silver in ordinary coinage. Britain appears prepared to negotiate sympathetically over the Indian silver question.

General questions relating to trade and the limitation of trade restrictions. Such issues, which include tariffs, have been carefully prepared by talks in the Department of State between Mr. Hull and Sir Ronald Lindsay. They seem ready, as soon as the President obtains requisite authority from Congress, to start plans for reciprocal agreements including tariff preferences. Canada, as the chiefly interested party in the Ottawa agreements, furnishes the key to this accord, and also offers a fruitful field for a special American-continental agreement, bringing in also a limitation of wheat production.

It is seen that the respective positions on outstanding issues are tentative. But Mr. MacDonald and President Roosevelt were extremely gratified to find so extensive a similarity of view. Both sides expressed surprise and pleasure at the amount of accord which is manifest. A solid foundation for the world economic conference seems therefore to have been laid as far as there two powers are concerned.

With fears over America's departure from gold allayed, there seems slight prospect of a commercial war with currencies as weapons. Instead, it appears that America and Britain are agreed to keep their moneys in close control and close harmony. While ultimate stabilization depends on clarification of the international situation and the disappearance of domestic necessities such as the need for raising prices in the United States there is nevertheless apparent a clear decision not to embark on reckless rivalry.

With the currency war outlawed, the pound and dollar will flow along at their "natural" levels, under a controlled inflation movement. They will be kept in normal channels and perhaps an exchange equalization fund to effect this for the dollar will be set up. Britain already has, and extensively uses, such a fund.

The time-table is still crowded, and yesterday was a record 24 hours. After a late night meeting on Sunday, President Roosevelt resumed negotiations at 10 with Mr. MacDonald and political experts, and kept on with slight interruption to receive congressional leaders until nearly midnight. He came out on the White House portico twice in mid-afternoon to receive M. Herriot on his first ceremonial call, and again to welcome Mr. Richard B. Bennett, the Canadian Prime Minister.

But perhaps the day's sensation was M. Herriot's delight at his talks with President and Mrs. Roosevelt. He described them with the enthusiasm and deliberate naïveté which is typical of him as the most delightful people he had ever met, and his expressions of delight could not be checked. President Roosevelt dispensed with an interpreter except at very important junctures, and he and M. Herriot talked freely and volubly in French.

A linguist in the White House is an innovation in American affairs. For this and other reasons President Roosevelt's enthusiasm-stirring powers are already at work upon the double dozen of French correspondents who have come here. No previous French mission, it can be accurately said, has ever been called upon to share the limelight with other groups, asked to wait its turn, and then reached such enthusiastic heights as this. Already the chances for complete rehabilitation of strained Franco-American relations appear overwhelming.

Petition Asks Ban On Liquor Licenses

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AMHERST, Mass., April 25—More than 300 signatures, including faculty members of Massachusetts State College and Amherst College, are affixed to a petition asking the selectmen to refuse to grant licenses for the sale of beer and wine.

The selectmen have issued a formal call for a special town meeting May 2, when a vote will be taken on the license issue. A group of business and professional men has circulated a counter petition asking that licenses be granted.

Second Enrollment In Jobs Army Started

Enrollment of the second New England contingent of the President Roosevelt reforestation army, started at regular army stations in the six New England States this morning, under the supervision of Maj.-Gen. Fox Connor.

The quota for New England is: Massachusetts, 1350; Connecticut, 650; New Hampshire, 450; Maine, 450; Vermont, 450; Rhode Island, 450. Under the plan devised by army officials, men enrolling today go to regular army centers after receiving proper credentials from state representatives of the United States Labor Department.

Capital Punishment Investigation Plan Sent to Committee

The problem of capital punishment came before the Massachusetts Legislature again yesterday when the Rules Committee reported favorably on a resolve calling for an investigation as to the advisability of discontinuing this practice. The House immediately referred to resolve to the Ways and Means Committee.

Without debate, the House ordered to a third reading the measure establishing the appropriation limit for the City of Boston at $36,750,000 for the year ending Dec. 31, 1933. This petition is based on proposals of Mayor James M. Curley.

A motion in the Senate prevailed to overturn an adverse committee report on a bill providing for investigation of the practice followed by banking houses relative to collateral security in investments in Kreuger & Toll stocks.

One more legal step was taken to put teeth in the minimum wage laws by the Senate. The bill providing for the labeling of goods produced in defiance of these laws was pased to a third reading bearing a new amendment to make the legislation permissive rather than mandatory.

The Senate also voted to reconsider its favorable action on a bill to license wrestling.

Transcontinental Bus Service Opens in Boston

Transcontinental bus service from Boston began April 24 when the Great Eastern Stages, Inc., extended its operations from New York through New England to Boston. A crossing of the continent from that city is now possible without the delays in the transference from one local line to another.

Buses on this service are the latest thirty-passenger models with reclining chairs, wide vision windows and the latest improvements for the comfort and safety of passengers. Porter service on long distance buses will make this class of travel comparable with railroad service.

Motor Highways In Jehol Cement Conqueror's Hold

Telegraph Connections in Subdued Area Completed by Manchoukuo

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHANGCHUN, Manchuria—Plans for complete political and economic reorganization of Jehol, which were made weeks before the province was occupied by Japanese and Manchoukuo troops, are being put into effect without delay.

Work has been started upon two main motor highways, the first good roads ever built in Jehol. One highway proceeds from the terminus of Jehol's only railway at Peipiao to Chengte, the capital. The other connects Chaoyang, on the eastern border with Chihfeng, a historic garrison town. Telegraph lines already have been extended to all the principal towns.

Surveys have proved, the Government of Manchoukuo declares, that Jehol can be made self-sustaining as regards food production within a year. So much of the land has been devoted to opium that food had to be imported. For administrative purposes Jehol has been divided into three zones: the eastern, or desert zone; the western, or forest zone, and the southern, or agricultural zone. The rich lands of the south are expected to produce enough food for all of Jehol. The forests of the west are expected to produce immediate revenue, and reforesting plans have been completed. As soon as money is available, the arid eastern lands will be made cultivable.

The old currency is being replaced by new banknotes guaranteed by the Central Bank of Manchoukuo. The bank established branches in four Jehol cities within two weeks after the occupation. The Government claims that Chinese farmers, who often cling stubbornly to currency with which they are familiar, have accepted the new currency with surprising promptness. Certainly it is more soundly backed than the old.

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NEW YORK

Monitor Pavilion For Chicago Fair Near Completion

Has Central Location on One of Main Avenues of Fairgrounds

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, April 25—The pavilion of The Christian Science Monitor, the only newspaper to have a building of its own at the Chicago world fair, is rapidly nearing completion.

The Monitor exhibit will be housed in one of the fair's noteworthy smaller buildings. It is splendidly located at the center of the exposition, and promises to contribute colorfully to the striking architectural scene.

While the constructive journalism of the Monitor has been exhibited at fairs in England, France, Germany and the United States, the Chicago pavilion will be the largest the Monitor has ever enjoyed at an exposition.

Fair officials allotted to the Monitor a tract 100 feet wide by 115 feet deep. This generous space has permitted the erection of a structure 56 feet wide and 68 feet deep. It will be artistically landscaped. In addition, instead of being crowded among too close neighbors, the pavilion will stand out with a large free open space around it.

Easy of Access

Its white walls will rise invitingly close to the principal road through the exposition grounds. Its encircling hedge will gently bend down at the rear toward the waters of a broad lagoon. Far across on the other side to the east bulks the great Electrical Building, a center of the brilliant illuminating effects which will be one of the chief features of the exposition. The beautiful water view from the pavilion also takes in the "Enchanted Island" built for the children.

Near by, over the road at the front, stretches the row of general exhibits buildings, to be occupied by the graphic arts, paper products, office equipment, furniture, textiles, etc. Within a block to the north, surmounted by its tall carillon tower, bulks the Hall of Science, emphasizing the marvelous achievements made in physical science during the past century. Progress through natural science and its applications is the keynote of the exposition and gives it its name—"a Century of Progress."

The unaccustomed touch of the modern style of architecture is the most conspicuous note of the Chicago fair, and in conformity the Monitor pavilion partakes of this characteristic. The building is, however, formal, based in fact on early American architecture, but treated with distinctively modern detail.

Color Scheme Entirely Modern

Carrying out the early American motif, white and colonial yellow were chosen as the principal colors of the exterior, and approved by Mr. Joseph Urban, director of exterior color, who passes on the colors for every building. The pavilion's narrow cornice will be dark blue, the window frames light blue, the steps black.

Gracefully inclosing the terrace which surrounds the building, a trimmed privet hedge will formally set off its front and sides. The rear will be closed by an untrimmed hedge of spirea flanked by two substantial elm trees just planted.

The pavilion is of one story, 22 feet high in front. Its walls are finished in stucco. The main entrance is through a portico eight feet deep and 25 feet wide, rising from a flight of steps 31 feet wide. The outer door, 15 feet high, is a metal grill which will stand open when the building is in use.

The visitor steps then into the exhibit of The Christian Science Monitor. Through a display of the many aspects of the paper, it is designed to bring out the ideal set for it by its founder, Mary Baker Eddy, in its first issue when she said, "The object of the Monitor is to injure no man, but to bless all mankind."

Complete Monitor Display

Display of the unique journalism of the Monitor will occupy a commodious room 22 feet wide and 49 feet long. There will be tall windows and doors at either side. A movie of the Monitor, the first to be made for showing at a large exposition, will contribute to the interest. The entire treatment of the Monitor exhibit will be in a simple and dignified manner characteristic of the paper.

Supplementing the showing of the Monitor's handling of the news of the world and of topics such as home interests, finance, sports, etc., will be an exhibit of the unusual features of its advertising and circulation.

Publishing advertising from 32 countries, the Monitor has an international advertising clientele not duplicated in any other newspaper, and this, together with the great number of its advertisers—21,000 last year—will be brought out. Illustration will also be given to the exceptionally wide distribution over the globe of the Monitor's subscribers, going as the paper does to readers in more than 70 countries.

Provided With Reading Room

Beyond the exhibit room will be a pleasant Christian Science Reading Room, such as may be found in many cities. It overlooks at a short distance the waters of the lagoon. The view has been enhanced by making almost all this side of the room into a very broad bay window 11½ feet high. Here the Bible and all the Christian Science literature will be available for such as care to retire from the bustle of the fair for a quiet spot to read.

The room, measuring 30 by 19 feet, will be automatically ventilated and cooled several degrees below the outside temperature. Its color scheme will be in brown, tan, beige and green, the furnishings in Swedish moderne. There will be chairs for 30.

Any who wish to come in from the crowds of the exposition for a bit of rest, a visit with friends, a letter home or a telephone call, may find opportunity in the two "conversation rooms" which have been placed close to the front entrance. These large nooks, 14 by 11 feet, will be comfortably equipped with chairs, sofas, writing desks, and two telephone booths each. These rooms will doubtless be used by many as a convenient place for meeting on the fairgrounds.

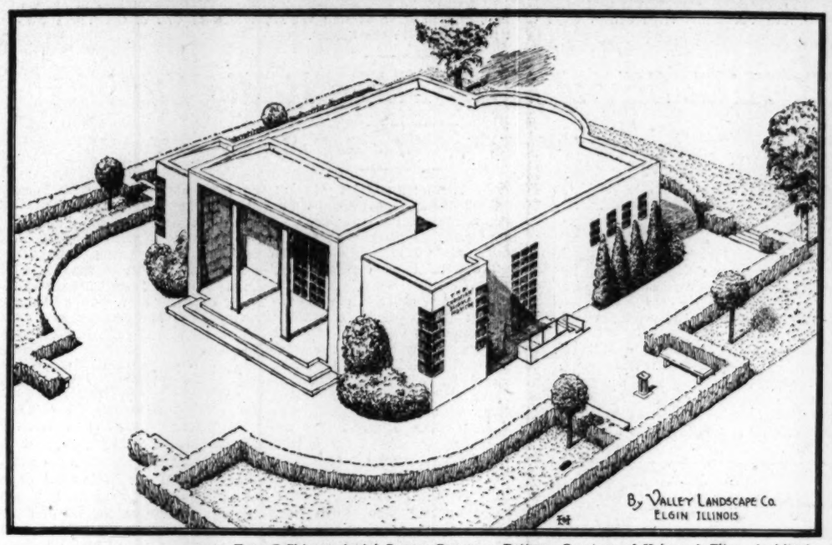
Credit Due Committee

In an exposition where illumination and color will be given exceptional prominence, extra thought has been given to the pavilion's lighting. The Monitor's name and description as an "international daily newspaper for the home" in lettering on the outside of the building will be floodlighted at night.

The task of working out the multitude of details having to do with the pavilion has been carried on by an executive committee for Christian Science activities at a Century of Progress. The committee is composed of five members drawn from Christian Science churches and societies of Illinois, which are principally financing the pavilion, with the assistance of an $8000 contribution from The Christian Science Publishing Society and some gifts from churches in adjacent states. It is accompanied by a larger advisory committee of 20.

The architects of the Monitor building are Holmes & Flinn of Chicago. The landscaping was planned by Mr. Ralph A. Noyes of Chicago in conjunction with the Valley Landscape Company of Elgin, Ill., which is doing the work.

A Unit in Progress Flies Over Progress Itself



Top—© Chicago Aerial Survey Company. Bottom—Courtesy of Holmes & Flinn, Architects, Chicago, and Valley Landscape Company, Elgin, Ill., to The Christian Science Monitor

AERIAL VIEW OF CENTURY OF PROGRESS LOCATION

The Arrow Points to the Monitor Pavilion in the Left Foreground. Road to the Left of It Is the Leif Ericson Drive. This Is the Principal Thoroughfare Through the Exposition Grounds, and the Northern End of the "Outer Drive" Along Lake Shore on the City's South Side. The Highway to the Left Outside the Fairgrounds Is a Substitute Road Built to Carry Through Lake Shore Traffic When Half of Leif Ericson Drive Was Absorbed by the Fairgrounds. The Row of Four Large Buildings Across From the Monitor Pavilion Is a Group of General Exhibits Buildings. The Partially Completed Building on Slant Near the Monitor Pavilion Is the Hall of Religion, and That Between It and the Pavilion Is a Restaurant. At the Center of the Picture, Near the Four Exhibits Buildings, Is the Hall of Science, With Its Carillon Tower to Left. Beyond That Is Soldier Field, Chicago's Municipal Stadium, and Beyond That the Field Museum of Natural History. The Two Tall Skeletonized Towers Are "Sky Ride," 620 Feet High, With Cable Way Connecting the Two 200 Feet High. The Island in the Center of the Picture Is Artificial and Was Manufactured as Part of Chicago's City Plan. The Filling In of This End of the Island Was Quickened to Make Available More Land for the Fair; 411 Acres of Land Were Thus Added at This Time. The First Building on the Island Is the Horticultural Building; Next Group Is "Enchanted Island" for Children; Next—the Large Semicircular Affair—Is the Electrical Building; Next, the Radio and Communications Building. The Triangular Structure Just Behind the Island "Sky-Ride" Tower Is the Hall of States. At the Extreme Right Is the Adler Planetarium, and Below It, a Bathing Beach.

Huguenots Honor William the Silent

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, April 25—Celebration of the quadricentennial anniversary of William the Silent, Prince of Orange, featured the two-day annual convention of the Federation of Huguenot Societies in America, which closed here Sunday.

The sessions opened with a business meeting on Saturday morning followed by a luncheon at which Mr. W. P. Montyn, Counsul-General for the Netherlands in New York; Mr. Rene Tanguerey, representing the Consul-General of France; Dr. Gabriele Humbert, representing the Huguenot Society of Germany; Dr. A. J. Barnouw, Queen Wilhelmina Professor of Dutch History at Columbia University, and Mr. Walter M. Meserole, secretary of the Holland Society of New York, spoke. Mr. Eric Hendrick Louw, Minister of the Union of South Africa, who was expected to address the convention, was obliged to remain in Washington for a conference with Mr. Ramsay MacDonald.

Maj. W. I. Lincoln Adams was elected president-general of the federation; Dr. William H. S. Demarest, first vice-president-general; Dr. George L. Omwake, second vice-president-general; Miss Maud Burr Morris, Mr. W. A. Herbert Reider, Dr. John Baer Stoudt and the Rev. Henry Delavan Frost were re-elected secretary-general, treasurer-general, historian-general and chaplain-general, respectively.

Associated Press Curbs News Used by Radio Chains

NEW YORK, April 25 (AP)—Members of the Associated Press, in annual meeting, passed a resolution that no news distributed by the organization be given to radio chains.

The resolution, adopted yesterday, also provided that no member newspaper shall be permitted to radiocast either its local or Associated Press news other than brief bulletins. The directors were empowered to fix assessments to be paid by member papers who do such broadcasting. The resolution directed that this revenue be applied to a pro-rata reduction of assessments of non-broadcasting members.

History of English Journalism Traced in New York Exhibit

Collection of London Press Club Displayed by Columbia School in Connection With Association Press Meeting

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, April 25—The ups and downs of English journalism during the past three centuries may be traced in an exhibit at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel in connection with the annual meeting of the Associated Press.

The exhibit, which will close tomorrow night, comprises the newspaper collection of the Press Club of London, containing more than 200 rare items, and is sponsored by the Columbia University School of Journalism.

Starting with the forerunners of the modern newspaper, the "corantos," which consisted of half sheets in folio describing events of the Thirty Years' War and which came to England from the Low Countries in the first quarter of the seventeenth century, the exhibit runs through the troublous revolutionary period under Charles I, the Commonwealth, the Protectorate and the flowering of journalism in the literary sheets of the eighteenth century.

The few examples of the journalist's art which survive from the last third of the seventeenth century recall that the fortunes of the profession were on the wane in that period on account of the strict censorship revived under Charles II.

Comments on News Avoided

Three days after Queen Anne ascended the throne, on March 8, 1702, the first English daily morning newspaper, the Daily Courant, made its appearance. The first issue was heralded to the public by an advertisement in which the editor announced that he would not "take upon him to give any comments or conjectures of his own, but will relate only matters of fact, supposing other people to have sense enough to make reflections for themselves." The July 20, 1705, issue of the Daily Courant, which is on display, is a small, two-column sheet and features news from the Continent.

The Daily Post, founded later to contest the Daily Courant's supremacy in the morning field, won a prominent place in the history of journalism by carrying the first serial ever published by a newspaper—Daniel Defoe's "Robinson Crusoe," which ran through 165 issues.

The Daily Advertiser, which on Oct. 27, 1741, proudly published a three-column sheet, became known later as the "first modern newspaper," because in 1754 it appeared in format that was the standard of English newspapers until 1808, when The Times of London added a fifth column.

With recognition of the freedom of the press came England's historic literary journals in the first half of the eighteenth century. Copies of papers edited by Steele, Addison, Prior and Swift are included in the collection. These were followed by the essay journals of the time of Dr. Samuel Johnson and the weekly journals which flourished from 1713 to 1756.

Series of Royal Proclamations

A facsimile of The Times for Nov. 9, 1796, containing President Washington's farewell address, is a special item on display.

Early issues of Sunday newspapers, country journals, early Scottish, Irish and American papers and a series of royal proclamations and acts imposing duties are included in the exhibit. An eyewitness account of the execution of Charles I of England is a feature of a pamphlet published "by special authority" under the imprint of Peter Cole "at the sign of the Printing Press in Cornhil, near the Royal-Exchange."

Several copies of the "Continuation of Our Weekely Newes," which two publishers, Nathaniel Butter and Nicholas Bourne, got out in imitation of the corantos issued in the Low Countries, recall that these were the earliest forms of English journalism, published from 1621 to 1625. These journals contained only translations of continental reports. The next step in English journalism was the appearance of the authorized diurnals of Parliament.

NEW YORK, April 25 (AP)—Frank B. Noyes, publisher of the Washington Star, was reëlected president of the Associated Press by the board of directors today, in session following the annual meeting of the organization yesterday. William J. Pape of the Waterbury Republican became first vice-president, succeeding George B. Longan of the Kansas City Star, who yesterday was elected a director. Mr. Pape is succeeded as second vice-president by William Randolph Hearst, Jr. Kent Cooper was reëlected secretary and Jackson S. Elliott, assistant secretary.

Yale Press Prints Hitherto Unknown Brontë Writings

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW HAVEN, Conn., April 25—Literary history was made here today when the Yale University Press issued Charlotte Brontë's hitherto unpublished manuscripts. These consist of three novels and a narrative poem which the author of "Jane Eyre" wrote between her fourteenth and twenty-fourth years, when she lived chiefly in a world of her own invention—the Angrian Kingdom.

Published under the title of "Legends of Angria," the book shows that Miss Brontë's closest friends did not know of the existence of these manuscripts, although the world described in them was far more real to her and her life in it more important than her days in the schoolroom. "Legends of Angria" is edited by Fannie E. Ratchford, librarian of the Wrenn Library, University of Texas, in collaboration with Prof. William C. DeVane, of the department of English at Yale.

As children, Charlotte Brontë, her sister Emily, and their brother, Branwell, built up the imaginary kingdom of "Angria," whose inhabitants had names drawn from the children's reading of politics and history. These included Arthur Wellesley, Ferdinand Cortez, and Frederick Brunswick; sometimes the names indicated the moral characteristics of their bearers—Goody, Bady, Bravy, Sneaky, and Rogue; and sometimes they brought out the ligneous nature of their toy soldiers—Captain Tree, Sergeant Bud, General Leaf, Major Arbor, and Corporal Branch.

After forming the kingdom and giving it a history, the children began recording the adventures of these heroes in tiny books and magazines. Miss Ratchford points out that these early works illustrate the growth of Miss Brontë's powers as a writer, and describes them as "the most informing and illuminating of Brontë documents, far more significant of the character and the genius of this remarkable family than the letters upon which previous studies have been based."

Madrid Prepared For Trade Parley On U. S. Products

American Car Tires Lose Sale to Rivals Under Tariff 'Trades'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MADRID — Negotiations between Spain and the United States to iron out trade treaty inequalities are expected here to be reopened soon by the Roosevelt Administration. Discussions started under the Hoover Administration were suspended during the change of Presidents in the United States.

The American tire export trade to Spain is one of the worst sufferers from Spanish import restrictions. Statistics show that imports of solid tires have decreased by 91.6 per cent since 1927, and inner tubes by 74.2 per cent since 1929.

In 1931 Spain registered imports of United States casings to the value of 4,146,865 pesetas (nearly $3,500,000), while the value of casings imported in 193? has dropped to 736,631 pesetas. The value of inner tubes imported has also dropped from 171,568 pesetas in 1931 to 18,296 pesetas in 1932, making a fall of over 1,400,000 pesetas since 1930.

The trade agreement signed between France and Spain in 1931 which regulated the import of French cars into Spain, also gave advantageous tariffs to French tires, both paying only half the duty charged on American products. Other European countries were brought into line with France, with the result that the United States, which in 1930 imported more casings than France, Germany and Great Britain combined, last year imported less than any of them.

Though European countries have also suffered decreased tire sales on the Spanish market, the United States is by far the greatest loser. Great Britain and Germany have even increased their sales of casings by a considerable amount, while last year France almost doubled her 1931 inner tube sales.

Bankers' Annual Meeting

NEW YORK, April 25 (AP)—The Investment Bankers' Association of America will hold its annual spring meeting at White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., from May 13 to 17 inclusive.

WHERE TO GO FOR LUNCHEON TEA DINNER IN EUROPE

ENGLAND

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Home-made Cakes and Sweets
Morning Refreshment and Afternoon Teas
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Change of Address
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The Home-Made Cake Shop
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REAL HOME-MADE CAKES — Bay: 4851

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Excellent Luncheons, Teas, Dinners
OPEN ON SUNDAY. MODERATE PRICES
Speciality: Meringues and Fudge

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American Specialities
Excellent Cuisine
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London, S. W. 1
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2-Course Lunch 1/6 — Iced Fruits and Flips
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CRAIG'S COURT RESTAURANT
Whitehall, London, S. W.
(Opposite Whitehall Theatre)
Charming room to let for afternoon receptions, evening parties. Accommodation for 20 to 100.
LUNCH 2/- DINNER 2/6 and 4/-
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LUNCH 1/4 and 1/6
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Eugene Permanent Waving 20/- — Fancies
Full Head—No Extras — Linens
Lord Street, Southport, Eng. — Fabrics, Etc. Over 50 Departments

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MODERN FURNITURE
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ESTIMATES AND SPECIFICATIONS FREE for New Organs, Rebuilds, Repairs, Tunings, Blowing Equipments. Actions converted into tubular-pneumatic or Electro-pneumatic. First-class work guaranteed.
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Necklaces, Brooches, Bridge Pencils, etc.
Special orders taken and painted to fit in with any scheme.
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The above is one of the exclusive Scottish productions of this house. Greensmith Downes specialise in Scotch Knitwear, which is of the finest quality obtainable, and the product of none but the most experienced workers. Illustrated list given on request.
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Progress in Education

Helping the Graduates To Continue Their Studies

A State's Program to Meet Needs of Unemployed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Madison, Wis.

WISCONSIN'S program to meet the educational necessities of unemployed high school graduates, deprived of college training by economic conditions, has borne fruit.

Thousands of young people have enrolled in the vocational and high schools of the State for post-graduate work and the University Extension division is providing college courses for several hundred others who are working for credit toward required work at university or college.

"Never in the history of Wisconsin," said George P. Hambrecht, director of the state board of vocational education, "has there been a greater demand for the services of the vocational schools and the University Extension Division by the out-of-school group. Adequate plans should be developed and financed to secure the enrollment in our educational institutions of as many as possible of the great army of unemployed, all of whom need technical instruction to increase their efficiency and skill as workmen and spiritual encouragement to live honestly and hopefully during these trying days of adversity."

More Opportunity Than Ever

City boards of education as well as vocational schools have helped the young graduates to continue their education, many having provided financial backing on a co-operative basis. The rest lies with the student. Courses that meet the demands of persons beyond high school age are available in greater numbers than ever before. The exceptional boy and girl, in fact, have it within their power to go as far in courses of college grades as they would have, had no economic stringency intervened.

The program, now working through the threefold channels of high schools, vocational schools and the Extension Division, with the state teachers' colleges also co-operating, had its inception in March, 1932, when John Callahan, superintendent of public instruction, called a conference of statewide educational organizations. A committee, appointed to formulate plans, held a series of meetings in various sections of the State. The result was a recommendation that solution of "the serious problem that confronts the high school graduates of the State, brought about by the economic situation which affects in no small degree the future of not only these thousands of young people but the future social order of our Commonwealth as well," be left to each locality, to be worked out in co-operation with the state extension and vocational school systems.

A Warning

The committee sounded the warning that unless constructive means of using spare time were devised, many high school graduates would be lured to the open road to drift into careers of vagabondage or crime.

As the most practical means of dealing with the problem the committee suggested organization of local educational and vocational guidance committees in cities of 5000 population and over. In accordance with its recommendation, many such local committees, as their first step, conducted thorough surveys of unemployed high school graduates. In some cases general meetings of graduates and ex-students were called to ascertain their needs in formulating a program of assistance.

Students who did not plan to attend college were encouraged to take work in the local vocational school. In some cases young people returned to high school to take subjects not included in their four-year course. Those who have shown particular aptitude for college work were assisted to that end by the local boards, some of which appropriated funds up to $500 annually to finance these opportunities.

Most recent reports indicated that former students in 75 high schools of the State are now taking college work. Numerous high schools are carrying an extra teaching load by taking in postgraduates, while vocational schools are crowded.

Methods of financing extension courses vary. Some boards of education have signed agreements that upon completion of the work the board will refund to the student one-half of the cost of his course. The little city of Wisconsin Dells, for example, refunded half of the fees of 15 postgraduates enrolled for extension study. In certain other localities the student pays the entire fee and the school supplies the supervision and checks the attendance and records of completed work. In some instances service clubs have established loan funds.

At Least Five Advantages

The sponsors of this program visualize these important advantages accruing to the student, the community and society as a whole:

1. The student is encouraged to stay in his own town, where he is known and can be amenable to the usual family and school restraints, and where the community can retain him at a period in life when he should be developing substantial interests in his own community.

2. He pays his instruction fees to home institutions or established merit and obtains full value from them. He is one less prospect for the outside correspondence school that uses questionable registration methods and that gives a low-grade type of instruction, and, in some instances, no instruction at all.

3. He avoids an adventurous if not dangerous experience on the highways and byways of the nation in a time of universal unemployment and distress. He will not become a "bum."

4. He is enabled to continue his education in essential college subjects, so that when his economic circumstances improve he may enroll at the college or university of his choice, using his extension credits to facilitate his entrance and furnish a background of experience for the years of college work that may lie ahead.

5. And not the least of the benefits is that these young people learn to study through self-direction, thus developing habits of mind and abilities for analysis and creative work that are valuable in training for college life and in meeting the problems of the world outside.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Seneca Vocational High School Boys Giving Program Over Station WSVS, Which Is One of the Three Stations Located in the School.

High School With Three Radio Stations

Completely Equipped for Radio Instruction

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Buffalo, N. Y.

THE pupils of the radio department of Seneca Vocational High School receive practical experience in radio broadcasting by sending out regular radio programs. This school with its course in electricity is a part of the public school system of Buffalo.

Housed within Seneca are three broadcasting stations, WSVS, WMJ, and W8YP. The first is a commercial broadcasting station. WMJ is the Buffalo police department station. W8YP is a short wave amateur station.

WSVS, the commercial station, licensed by the Federal Radio Commission, is assigned an air channel of its own. It is on the air every school day from 8:30 to 10 a. m., and from 2 o'clock to 3 o'clock every afternoon.

Most of the programs now broadcast are educational in character. These programs include lectures and talks given by faculty members and musical selections by pupils of the school. In fact, these broadcasts have been an incentive to members of the musical organizations of the school, for when a pupil has acquired a certain proficency in one line he is permitted to broadcast a musical selection.

Remote Control

Remote control lines have been installed in two of the city high schools, in the State Teachers College of Buffalo and in the Buffalo Museum of Science. School programs are transmitted from the high schools but lectures and other entertainment and educational material is transmitted from the State Teachers College and from the Museum of Science.

Since Seneca is primarily an electrical trade high school for boys, radio has played a prominent rôle in the school curriculum in the training of pupils for industry. The courses at Seneca are four-year courses but all pupils in the electrical department are required to spend a few weeks in both the freshman and sophomore years in radio shops. Pupils may specialize in radio work during their third and fourth years. It is, therefore, the juniors and seniors who receive the most of the practical broadcasting work.

Actual Participation by Pupils

The school is completely equipped for radio instruction. In the studio where the broadcasting from the school is done are two pianos, a miramba, turn tables for electrical transcription for both sizes of records, a switch, panels and other necessary equipment. Besides these are shops and laboratories for complete instruction of radio work.

Although licensed operators are in charge of the stations at the school, the pupils have access to the broadcasting stations and gain considerable practical experience as they are permitted to operate, mostly WSVS, under faculty supervision.

Aside from this broadcasting experience, pupils receive practical work as they have installed practically all radios on the police cars. The pupils, under faculty supervision, also keep the police radios in condition.

Station W8YP is an amateur station but several of the boys have licenses and get much practical work out of it.

There are four other commercial stations in Buffalo and each has in its employ at least one graduate of the radio department of Seneca. Some stations have several boys, proving that the course at Seneca is practical.

Seneca Vocational High School has been on the air constantly since Feb. 6, 1926, when the station, WSVS, was formally opened.

Dr. Elmer S. Pierce, the principal of the school, is a pioneer in educational broadcasting and it is largely through his efforts that the station was granted a license and has been able to keep it for seven years.

Artist Paints Canvas Before Students' League

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Following its program of bringing to its students a diversified outlook in the field of art, the Boston Art Students' League recently had as its guest Mr. Henry Hensche, painter and director of the Cape Cod School of Art, at Provincetown, Mass.

Mr. Hensche gave what might be called a "demonstration" program, in that he painted a canvas before the student body. He gave a brief talk before beginning work, in which he summed up what he would attempt to accomplish. Then the canvas was begun. For more than two hours, with the exception of occasional rest periods, the room was absolutely silent as the embryonic artists followed each stroke of Mr. Hensche's brush.

The painter worked on seemingly unconscious of those about him and the atmosphere of a serious artist building up a canvas was caught.

Mr. Frank C. Durkee, director of the League, and his staff feel that one of the best means of bringing out artistic ability in the student is by stimulation of his thinking as a result of contact with outside influences. Thus classes, rather than being simply instruction periods, become forums at which discussion and exchange of æsthetic ideas are encouraged.

It was for this reason that Mr. Durkee invited Mr. Hensche to visit. The latter is carrying on the work begun by the internationally known Charles W. Hawthorne, at his school on Cape Cod.

"One of our objects," explained Mr. Durkee, "is to get outside artists to come in from time to time in order to give the students the opportunity of studying different methods and approaches. By subjecting them to these outside influences, we feel they will best develop a wide experience and appreciation of art in general.

"We do not think that art teaching should confine itself to a set of narrow rules and traditions. It is better for the student to do his own thinking, to learn to accept or reject the various ideas which are handed to him; he should not, however, be taught that there is one and only one way to study art. It is with this same thought of reaching each student that we try to discover and develop the best individual qualities of each," he concluded.

Adult Classes Enlarge Scope

Study Strengthens Morale of Unemployed

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

Chicago

A NEW element is filtering into the day classes for grown-ups in Chicago. Where formerly practically all of the pupils were women—most of them foreign-born—now unemployed men who want to improve their idle hours are joining the classes.

"Des worrds," one man said as he pointed to a restaurant menu he had brought to the teacher, "if des worrds I could say and write—carreets, peez, ize crreem—then I not be a bus boy, I be waiter." When he lost his job, it seems, he could be only a bus boy because he did not know the language. Although qualified for a first-class waiter in other ways, he recognized his handicap. His ambition now is to fill in the unemployed gap so that he will be ready for a promotion when he goes back to work.

One Man and a Typewriter

Others have prescribed their own courses in much the same way. When one man sat writing a letter requested by the teacher, he seemed uninterested. It was too easy for him. When asked if he would like to type it, the very heavens seemed to open. His face lighted and he told how he had always wanted to learn typewriting and stenography. After his first half-hour at the machine he confided to the teacher that in the whole three years that he had been unemployed, she was the first one who had paid any attention to him or acted as though she cared what happened to him.

Holding up a positive objective to look forward to so that the morale of the unemployed men may be kept up is even more important than accomplishing work along academic lines, according to Miss Frances K. Wetmore, supervisor of adult education in the Chicago schools. The requests and demands are almost as varied as the number of people attending. The classes are scattered in different parts of the city in public schools and in settlement houses. This year the enrollment is about 4000 women, with an additional influx of about 1000 men.

About 34 different nationalities are represented in the various groups. Some classes are located in the heart of the Polish, Italian, Czechoslovak, Jewish or Armenian colonies, and in these one nationality usually predominates in the class.

In Hull House, for instance, which is now surrounded mostly by a Mexican population, a class for men only was opened last year with some 20 Mexicans. This fall the number leaped by tens and twenties to 134. Dropping in one afternoon to the upstairs clubroom where these men meet, a visitor would be impressed with the earnestness and quietness of the men gathered around tables waiting for their teacher to arrive.

"Como? Como?" is heard again and again in a low voice as a beginner asks a more advanced friend how to read a simple sentence. One man cleans the blackboard. Others are leaning over scraps of paper, trying with clumsy fingers and stubby pencils to write out their "home work." On some days many chairs are vacant. They have found temporary work. Again, the whole room is filled.

Unexpected talent is discovered among these men. One young Mexican, a carpenter by trade, was very quiet and busy at his seat one day. The teacher found him poring over a canceled postage stamp. He was copying the head of George Washington, enlarging it to half the size of an envelope. With ordinary pencil and paper, yet with extraordinary skill, he was producing an unmistakable likeness of the first President. The way may open for this man to use more delicate tools than saw, hammer and chisel when he goes back to work.

American history always interests these men and women, Miss Wetmore said. They are also taught citizenship, geography and grammar, with the emphasis placed wherever it is needed according to the personnel of the class. Whenever a mother or father learns to write a letter in English to an educated son or daughter a great goal is reached. Many a mother or father has admitted how this latter-day learning has brought them closer to their children who were educated in American schools.

Want to Read the News

Next to history the grownups are intensely interested in current happenings. A little newspaper, My Weekly Reader, and another, Current Events, recording the day's events in simple language, are read and re-read from cover to cover. Many questions are asked about "war debts," "fast ocean liners," "tariff and taxes" and the "President-Elect." It gives them such an independent and self-reliant feeling when they can read these topics in language which they can understand. "Des are sure 'high-up' English worrds," one grown-up pupil commented, "but vee can loirn much from de paiper."

The whole adult education movement is being reflected in these classes where gradually more people are entering who already have eighth grade and even some high school training. These Chicago classes which were started some 13 years ago by Miss Wetmore grew out of the demand at the time of the World War for Americanization. They are proving their usefulness and enlarging their scope as witnessed by the influx of unemployed this year.

The World Federation of Education Associations will hold its fifth biennial meeting in Dublin, Ire., from July 29 to August 4. Organized 10 years ago, the World Federation now has federated 195 organizations, in all parts of the world, which will participate in this meeting. Plans have been made for persons who take either pre-convention or post-convention tours to have opportunity for credit study in Germany, France, and England. An effort is being made to organize programs which will bring the visiting teachers together with the teachers of several countries for more intimate association.

Advertising—and You

XV—The Business of Advertising

By ARTHUR T. LEWIS

Advertising Writer and Executive

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IS ADVERTISING an art, a profession or a business? Perhaps the best answer to this question is that it is all three. As an application of reason or persuasion to get people to buy, it may be called an art. As a service including advice on marketing and merchandising and skill in writing and illustrating it is a profession. As a commercial enterprise, conducted for profit, it is a business.

There are no reliable data as to the number of persons directly employed in advertising. A responsible authority has estimated it as being

The Approximate Distribution of the Advertiser's Money.

normally about 50,000. Of this, the so-called creative workers, those who actually plan and write advertisements and draw, paint or photograph the illustrations, constitute a relatively small proportion. A much larger group takes in those engaged in the production of advertising in its many forms—printers, engravers, electrotypers, lithographers, clerical workers, salesmen.

There is also a considerable administrative group. This includes the advertising managers of manufacturers, stores and other business concerns, who handle the details of advertising, directing and controlling expenditures, and approving policies and copy. Some of these are at the head of departments employing many people.

The job of the advertising manager of a newspaper or magazine, on the other hand, is to sell advertising space in his publication. In the case of a radio station, the job is, of course, to sell time on the air. Since the money from advertisers forms so large a part of the total income of such concerns, this is a very important work. Many publications maintain, under the direction of the advertising manager, a considerable corps of salesmen, sometimes stationed in a number of cities.

Perhaps the most interesting and characteristic development in advertising has been that of the advertising agency. The first advertising agencies, started about 75 years ago, were scarcely more than vendors of space in newspapers and magazines. It was originally as a means of meeting competition that agencies began to prepare copy for those to whom they sold space. Today, so great has been the transition, the principal functions of the agency are to counsel advertisers, develop merchandising plans, prepare copy and place it in the publications. The agencies are still recognized by the publishers as their representatives, however, and receive a commission from them.

There are about 1400 advertising agencies in the United States at present. They range in size from "one-man" services to organizations of several hundred persons and having branch offices in many cities. The total personnel normally engaged in these advertising agencies is about 12,000.

About 16 years ago there was organized in this country the American Association of Advertising Agencies. It now includes 112 member agencies who place two-thirds or more of the total volume of advertising in the United States.

Accurate data is not obtainable on the amount of advertising at present. The total advertising in the United States in 1929 was estimated to be about $2,000,000,000. Based on the statistics gathered then it is probable that of the en-

Whereas the Advertising Agency Originally Only Prepared the Advertisement and Placed It in the Publications, Today, in Addition, the Agency Counsels the Advertiser and Develops Merchandising Plans.

tire volume, about 40 per cent is placed in newspapers, 20 per cent in direct mail advertising, 15 per cent in magazines and other periodicals, 10 per cent in radio advertising, 5 per cent in outdoor advertising, and the rest in miscellaneous forms such as specialties, premiums, programs and window displays.

Every person is affected by advertising. Every person can be in some degree a positive force for the support of right advertising, as well as for the elimination of wrong advertising. This series of 20 articles is designed to present information that will enable the reader to get the greatest possible benefits from advertising, as well as protect himself from possible abuses.

NEXT WEEK—"TRUTH IN ADVERTISING"

World Exhibition of High School Art

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Topeka, Kan.

THERE promises to be no diminution in the number of artists in the next generation, judging from the quality of work included in the International Art Exhibit of students in secondary schools, collected under the auspices of the World Fellowship Congress. The project originated in San Francisco, and following the initial showing in the M. H. de Young Memorial Museum in Golden Gate Park during September and October last, the collection was regrouped into 10 smaller exhibits for display throughout the United States and abroad. The work of more than 1000 students is included in the exhibit, and 100 cities in this country are co-operating by contributing 10 pieces of their best student art work.

According to Mr. Evan F. Lovett, founder and executive director of the World Fellowship Congress, this movement is being sponsored as part of a world-wide program for the building of good will among the youth of all nations and interpreting to these youth the highest American ideals. Its educational and cultural advantages have been highly commended by the hundreds of art directors who are coöperating.

Plans Praised

Mr. Lovett, who formerly organized and directed work for the National War Work Council, the War Camp Community Service, the Inter-Church World Movement, and civic commissions, received an overwhelming shower of congratulatory messages from outstanding leaders throughout the world upon the initial announcement of his plans. Among them were messages from the President of the United States, statesmen here and abroad, governors, senators, congressmen, mayors, educators, clergy of many faiths, heads of fraternal orders and international service club officials, who see in this program for secondary school students a tremendous step toward universal understanding and good will.

The movement has four major projects that relate to secondary school students throughout the world, of which the art exhibits are first. "The entire program," its author emphasizes, "has no relation in any way with any political or sectarian league, alliance, pact or treaty. It advocates neither armament nor disarmament. It has only to do with civilian friendship and promotion of universal good will without which all political schemes are of little avail. It aims to supplant verbal confabs and warring seminars with definite, tangible, constructive action."

Mr. Lovett, who has financed and carried out all of the preliminary work, including correspondence with thousands of art directors throughout the world, is compiling an exhaustive index of art directors, schools, and students, probably the largest of its kind in the country, and covering secondary schools throughout the world. There have been no paid executives and no funds raised.

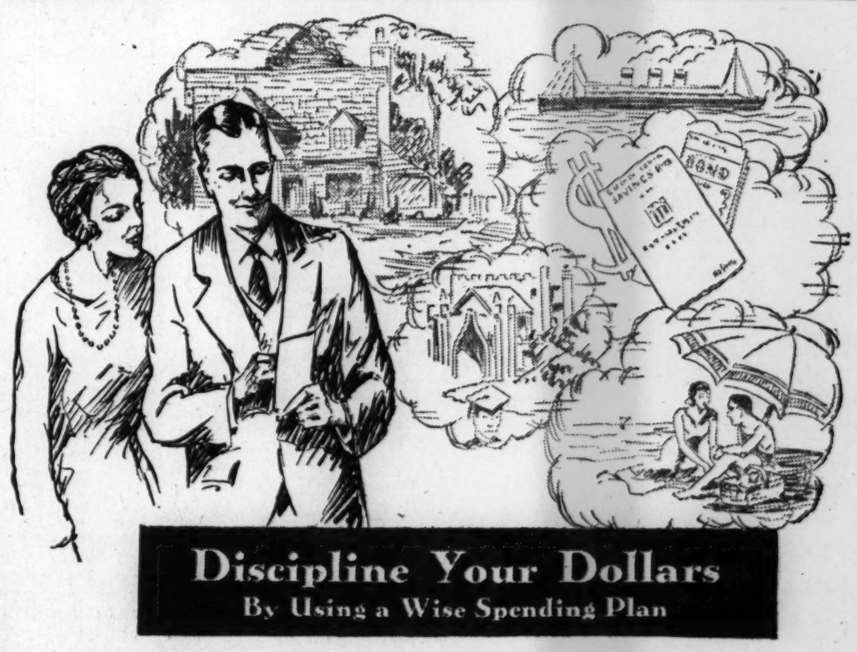
The World Fellowship Congress is made up of representatives from civic, educational, fraternal, commercial and religious fields. In 1928 Mr. Lovett broadcast an appeal for the universal observance of a festival of fellowship to concentrate world-wide attention on such progress as had been made toward universal understanding, good will and coöperation. Other purposes were to plan greater strides toward the improvement of interracial, interfredal and international relations; to take definite constructive steps toward breaking down of racial and religious prejudice and ill-will; to help forestall the impending economic and moral crisis by building faith in individuals, institutions and the government, and by education and legislation stabilizing credits and insuring the reasonable soundness of individual debtors; and to launch an extensive program of cultural and spiritual education the need of which seemed apparent.

Thus far the artistic side has been stressed because the leaders of the World Fellowship Congress felt that such a movement was imperative in view of the preponderance of emphasis in practically all schools of preparation for production, qualification to make more things and yet more, cheaper and more cheap, without regard to distribution, consumption, absorption or saturation. The directors also felt that there was a failure in our educational system to adequately qualify individuals to enjoy or profitably utilize the leisure they must either necessarily choose or have thrust upon them by the impending economic change.

A World-Wide Aim

The congress aims to direct the thought and activity of thousands of youth throughout the world to creating and projecting before the public a new appreciation of the better kinds of literature, art and drama by making it not only possible but intensely interesting for them to take an aggressive hand in actually producing a new type of literature, art and drama. To this end, the World Fellowship Congress is proceeding to create suitable awards as an additional incentive for youth of all lands to give this program the greatest possible coöperation.

The international art exhibits of student work are presented to stimulate interest on the part of students and the public in cultural subjects, as well as to build good will. Included in the exhibits now touring this country, besides the work of students from some 100 American cities, are examples from Manchuria, Bulgaria, Italy, Belgium, Germany, Japan, Sweden, Norway, Greece, Ireland, New Zealand, Czechoslovakia, Estonia, Russia and elsewhere. The contributions are of outstanding merit, and include work in various media—water color, pen-and-ink, pencil, charcoal, pastel, tempera, etching, wood and linoleum blocks. All of the pictures are uniformly mounted in order to show to the best advantage, and each is accompanied by an individual card giving the medium, student's name, city and country.



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EDUCATIONAL PAGE for
Advertising of SCHOOLS

The Home Forum

"Playmates Masterless"

IT IS generally conceded that Black Murdoch, the Iversons' dark-hued Scottie, started it. Even the Iversons think so; and certainly, at 7:02 that evening when the uproar began, every other dog around the circle could be accounted for. Something started Murdoch, and made him burst out in a staccato volley of sharp yelps, but what that was still remains a mystery. So it was Murdoch's voice that first broke the outdoors stillness at 7:02, and thrust itself into our radio programs. Thirty seconds later Blix, an elderly Airedale who never stirs beyond her own doorstep, raised herself stiffly on her forelegs and began to add a steady antiphon to each outburst from the Scottie. Blix's voice is still excellent. Her contribution was an encouragement to Black Murdoch to continue, though he was still the sole figure in the open circle around which our houses are built.

All this we know because in our house we have an acute ear for dogs on account of their propensity for playing in our small garden patch. So we were the first to listen and look, though it was not long before our example was followed by every household around the circle.

We had hardly turned the radio off and seated ourselves behind the front window curtains, than a white streak flashed across the lawn at our left and into the street. That was Luckie, a wire-haired fox terrier, chief enthusiast of the neighborhood. The original solo now became an intricate trio with Murdoch still carrying the theme, Luckie furnishing the coloratura, and Blix filling in the gaps with her steady monotone.

Soon another voice was added—that of Nemo. Nemo is just a bit of white fluff with a plumy tail and a voice, and he never joins in the games of the other dogs, but always talks loudly from the sidelines. So this time, true to form, he pranced tiptoe in a frenzy on the edge of the sidewalk under the arc light, and raised his voice in shrill clamor that no dog within hearing could ignore.

Nor did they. Michael, an Irish terrier, out for an unchaperoned evening stroll, dashed into the group in the center of the circle. Kim, a small black catapult of Boston terrier extraction, hurled himself across two hedges and three lawns, pantingly anxious to be on hand for the excitement. His housemate Boola, an English bulldog with the underjaw of a prize fighter and the disposition of a day-old kitten, ambled along, two house lots behind, and finally arrived. Boola rarely speaks, and this time his voice could be distinguished only once or twice, but he contributed in bulk.

* * * *

At this point human outcries were added to those of canine origin. Young Benjamin, to whom all the dogs were good companions to be handled with impunity, tore out of his house at the upper side of the circle; and, brandishing a bat, came yelling wildly into their midst. Benjamin's intention, in his Comanche performance, was to stampede the dogs, but his intention was not realized. Instead they welcomed him enthusiastically as something real to bark at; for up to that time I doubt if any of them—with the possible exception of Black Murdoch—knew why he was barking. Their behavior was simply a case of mob excitement. Now they had a tangible object. It did not matter that it was one with whom they were ordinarily on good terms. He had a stick in his hand and his voice was raised to an unfamiliar pitch. The dogs all turned their noses toward Benjamin and began a series of sorties and retreats, barking vehemently all the time. Then Luckie leaped for the stick, Boola rumbled hoarsely once, and Michael caught the edge of Benjamin's jacket for an instant in his teeth. They meant nothing by it but they were excited, and so was Benjamin. He raced for his own door, turning once in a while to brandish his bat, and never diminishing the volume of his own war whoops until he was in safe shelter.

By this time every house had watchers at the front windows, and other dogs had arrived. In the deepening gloom appeared a shy, elusive setter who hovered on the edge of the pack. There was a small white-and-tan, named Honey, who wriggled into the very center of the group where she certainly did not belong. There were a couple of dachshunds, Messrs. Nip and Tuck, who joined in with amiable condescension. An unidentified Airedale arrived, dragging his leash. From down the street came the baying of three hunting dogs, aloof, aristocratic, and effectually shut up in their yard, but adding their excellently modulated voices, two tenor and one baritone, to the clamor.

* * *

No group of dogs can bark so long and so loud without producing ungovernable excitement in some one of the number, so that he forgets himself and uses his teeth, humorously, of course. In their tearings about, their leaping, rushing, crowding, and tumbling, somebody got nipped. There was a shrill ki-yi-ing. It was Honey's voice, with tears in it. Immediately the rear door of the third house on the left firmly opened and firmly closed, and the Three Sisters emerged. The Three Sisters—the Eldest Sister, the Tall Sister, and the Sister with Black Hair—marched through their own backyard and along the hedge between two other house lots to the street. With unbroken front, they did what none of the rest of us had been adventurous enough to do; they charged down upon the milling, vociferating mass in the street, and called to Honey. "Honey!" "*Hon*-ey!" "Hon*-ee!*" coaxed the Three. Honey wriggled free of the boisterous gang and threw herself panting into the loving arms extended for her. Then the Three marched back again to their house, the Eldest Sister leading the way with Honey, saucy minx, grinning over her mistress's shoulder.

The sortie of the Three Sisters gave the cue to the rest of us so that we ventured out, a little sheepishly, and separated our own from the pack, and by 7:15 the center of the circle was empty and quiet.

But all that night the dogs were unquiet. When we compared notes next day, we discovered, on evidence of one and another, that the dogs were restless and given to sudden inexplicable fits of barking throughout the night. At any hour a wakeful listener might have heard from this house or that, and even from houses as far away as the ear could reach, a sudden volley of barking or a single disturbed note.

The primal cause that started Black Murdoch may have been simply a desire to be talking. Or perhaps it was a strange passing automobile, or the stage of the moon, or the scent of one of the few woodland creatures that still inhabit the ravine that runs below one side of the circle. Or perhaps the dogs were barking by common consent, moved by some mysterious ancestral prompting, some call of the night, that drew these well-bred, suburban house dogs out to take part in something that was a faint, citified adumbration of what Kipling wrote about in "Toomai of the Elephants":

"I will forget my ankle-ring and
snap my picket-stake,
I will revisit my lost loves, and
playmates masterless."

At any rate, as I have said, the dogs were uneasy all night. All except Black Murdoch, who started it. No one heard a sound from him, unless it be that the Iverson boy, seeking to recover a proper share of the bed, heard him breathe a faint protesting groan. He, for one, slept replete with self-expression.

W. K. R.

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CHRISTIAN SCIENCE QUARTERLY

By Courtesy of the Fine Art Society, London, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"The Commencement of the Season: Richmond" (England): From an Etching by S. R. Badmin

The Library

Bless'd be the gracious Power, who taught mankind
To stamp a lasting image of the mind!—
Beasts may convey, and tuneful birds may sing,
Their mutual feelings, in the opening spring;
But man alone has skill and power to send
The heart's warm dictates to the distant friend:
'Tis his alone to please, instruct, advise
Ages remote, and nations yet to rise. . . .

Hail, then, immortals! ye who shine above,
Each, in his sphere, the literary Jove;
And ye the common people of these skies,
A humbler crowd of nameless deities;
Whether 'tis yours to lead the willing mind
Through history's mazes, and the turnings find;
Or whether, led by science, ye retire;
Lost and bewilder'd in the vast desire;
Whether the Muse invites you to her bowers,
And crowns your placid brows with living flowers;
Or godlike wisdom teaches you to show
The noblest road to happiness below;
Or men and manners prompt the easy page
To mark the flying follies of the age;
Whatever good ye boast, that good impart;
Inform the head and rectify the heart.

Lo! all in silence, all in order stand
And mighty folios first, a lordly band;
Then quartos their well-order'd ranks maintain,
And light octavos fill a spacious plain:
See yonder, ranged in more frequented rows,
A humbler band of duodecimos;
While undistinguish'd trifles swell the scene,
The last new play and fritter'd magazine.

—From the "Poetical Works of GEORGE CRABBE." Edited by A. J. CARLYLE and R. M. CARLYLE.

WHEN somebody declares that all ways and means in art have been exhausted, and it looks impossible to expect something new, some person appears to refute the idea; and he immediately rises head and shoulders above the host of his contemporaries. The degree of difference may appear in means of handling or in subject matter, but it is necessarily associated with vision of rare quality.

A palette knife painter came to London in recent years, and he painted many portraits of girlhood in a manner robust and sparkling. There was a difference, and he met with extraordinary popularity. Now still another artist comes into the limelight and he is already dubbed "a little master."

In this instance, the methods are undeniably sound, without a suggestion of fashionableness, and his popularity is hardly likely to wane. Indeed, the precious nature of his works is readily perceived and the observer is compelled to believe in their lasting value. They may not possess the elements of modernism in any degree of conscious application, consequently they may not satisfy the tastes of the abstractionists. Nevertheless, there are qualities of a kind in Mr. S. R. Badmin's water-color drawings that will make them live alongside works of greater inventiveness.

Who could deny the perennial interest of his etching depicting "The Commencement of the Season: Richmond"? Will not the little terrier, who hops down the steps to the right, always amuse, and the children who cluster round the craftsmen renovating the boats, the lone gardener engrossed in his particular occupation of clipping the laurel bush, and the painter who kneels at the foot of the notice board? Will not the rowing boats, the horse-drawn coal cart on the embankment, the distant pile-driver and the electric train be matter for record of the times? In respect of the composition, it is noticeable how apt is the placing of the tug and barge on the river, how it keeps the eye within the picture and leads it out to the distance, avoiding thereby a "hole" in the corner, by way of the notice board and steps down to the bottom left.

The extraordinary feature of Mr. Badmin's work is his microscopic rendering of detail. A multitude of English water colorists had learned the use of pen and wash, but it was left for Mr. Badmin to take the pen about as far as it is humanly possible to go with the naked eye, or even with the aid of a magnifying glass. There is no doubt that his experience with the etcher's needle has caused him to follow his color work with such minute precision. His first one-man show, which was held recently at the Fine Art Society's galleries, was hailed as a complete success. On all sides expressions of approval were heard with the one comment that, with all the detail, breadth of effect was marvelously maintained.

After all, this sort of work seems to be the acme of picture making, since it contains both the æsthetic value of the truthful and broad rendering of nature's moods, together with an infinitude of detail to lend special interest. The sort of precision which is so amazing on such miniature scale is seen to advantage in his picture "Clapham Common," where some hundred yards overland a boy may be seen stooping to his model yacht—all in the space of one-sixteenth of an inch. Again, in "Cottage on Shirley Hills," there is a view of the borough of Croydon with its tiny roofs, gables and chimneys in the space of an inch, while in the foreground there are cottage gardens in which sunflowers the size of pinpricks are distinguishable. A number of more loosely drawn studies in the exhibition revealed the astonishing fact that the finer ones were not drawn on the spot.

Eine unsterbliche Grundlage

Uberseizung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

WENN die Menschen höhere Vorstellungen von Gott und dem Menschen erlangen, nehmen die Wahrheiten und Verheißungen der Heiligen Schrift eine höhere, umfassendere und trostreichere Bedeutung an. In Hiobs Erklärung: „Der Herr hat's gegeben, der Herr hat's genommen; der Name des Herrn sei gelobt" sehen wir nicht mehr ein sanftmütiges, hilfloses Sichschicken in eine Reihe Unglücksfälle, in Verlust und Tod, sondern eine wesentliche, praktische Wahrheit, wie spätere Ereignisse im Leben Hiobs in vollem Maße beweisen. Obgleich es in der Bibel heißt: „Hiob war schlecht und recht, gottesfürchtig und mied das Böse", beruhte seine Auffassung von Substanz doch zum Teil auf einer materiellen Grundlage, und diese falsche Auffassung von Substanz sollte beseitigt werden, um einer festen Grundlage, nämlich dem Verständnis, daß der Geist die einzige Substanz ist, Platz zu machen. „Und der Herr wandte das Gefängnis Hiobs, da er bat für seine Freunde. Und der Herr gab Hiob zwiefältig so viel, als er gehabt hatte".

Die ganze Menschheit muß eine Grundlage auf dem Christus, der Wahrheit, schaffen. Gegen diese Grundlage tosen die Stürme der Zeit und des Mißgeschicks vergebens. Unzählige Menschen in der ganzen Welt lernen verstehen, manche durch schmerzliche Erfahrungen, daß eine geistige Grundlage die einzige Grundlage für Sicherheit ist. Diese unschätzbare Lehre braucht nicht lange zu dauern oder unangenehm zu sein. Wenn wir unsere Grundlagen, die rein eine Sache des Bewußtseins sind, ändern wollen, muß in unserem Denken eine Änderung stattfinden. Wir müssen bereit sein, falsche, veraltete Annahmen aufzugeben, damit geistige Tatsachen an ihre Stelle treten können. Ein solches Bestreben ist von Anfang an nutzbringend. Wir werden oft Gelegenheit finden, uns zu freuen, wenn an Stelle irriger Annahmen geistige Wahrheiten treten und uns die Kraft, den Mut und den Frieden einflößen, die nur der Geist verleihen kann. Einen wirklichen Anfang machen wir, wenn wir willig werden, die fesselnden Untugenden Selbstgerechtigkeit, Selbstsucht und Meinungsstolz abzulegen und die befreienden, belebenden Eigenschaften Demut und Nächstenliebe anzunehmen. Diese Gedanken- und Charakterumwandlung steht allen Menschen offen. Die Bibel muß unser einziger Führer sein; in ihr finden wir in jeder menschlichen Notlage vollständige Führung.

Wenn die Menschen trotz eifrigem Suchen in der Bibel nach einer Lösung ihrer menschlichen Probleme meist ohne sichtbaren Erfolg bleiben, so liegt das an dem Mangel an einem Verständnis Gottes und der Beziehung des Menschen zu Ihm. Unzählige Menschen in der ganzen Welt sind dankbar, daß das christlich-wissenschaftliche Lehrbuch „Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift" von Mary Baker Eddy sie über die Bibel aufklärt, indem es ihnen ihre Schatzkammer erschließt und das wahre Wesen Gottes und des Menschen enthüllt. Die Christliche Wissenschaft beruht auf der Grundlage: vollkommener Gott und vollkommener Mensch. Auf dieser Grundlage ist die geistige Wahrheit aufgebaut, die jedes menschliche Bedürfnis befriedigt. Mrs. Eddy schreibt in Wissenschaft und Gesundheit (S. 326): „Wir müssen die Grundlage der materiellen Systeme verlassen, so altehrwürdig diese auch sein mögen, wenn wir den Christus als unsern einzigen Erlöser gewinnen wollen. . . . Den Vorsatz und den Beweggrund, recht zu leben, können wir heute gewinnen. Hast du diesen Punkt erreicht, dann hast du so angefangen, wie du solltest. Du hast mit dem Einmaleins der Christlichen Wissenschaft begonnen, und nichts als unrechte Absicht kann deinen Fortschritt hindern".

Die Christliche Wissenschaft verordnet unsterbliche Grundlagen. Sie lehrt und beweist, daß Krankheit, Sünde und alle anderen widrigen Zustände keine Grundlage in der Wahrheit haben, und zeigt, wie sie aus unserem Leben ausgemerzt werden können. Den Leidtragenden bringt sie eine Botschaft, die den falschen Glauben vertreibt, daß es in Gottes Reich Trennung geben könne, und gibt ihm die wohltuende Versicherung, daß das Leben ewig ist, und daß Gottes Kinder eine von ihrem Vater-Mutter-Gott untrennbare einmütige Familie sind. Dem mit Armut oder Arbeitslosigkeit Kämpfenden bringt sie die tröstliche Versicherung, daß dem Kinde Gottes nichts Notwendiges fehlen kann. Gott gibt allen, die Ihn darum bitten, Seine geistigen Ideen, die sie leiten, daß sie Beschäftigung finden, und die ihre menschlichen Bedürfnisse befriedigen.

Denen, die in dem sinnlosen und unmenschlichen Glauben befangen sind, daß sie von ihren Vorfahren ein seelisches oder körperliches Gebrechen geerbt haben, womit sie sich abfinden müssen, gibt die Christliche Wissenschaft das klare Verständnis, daß Gott des Menschen einziger Vater und einzige Mutter ist. Die Christliche Wissenschaft zeigt, daß der Mensch als Gottes Bild und Gleichnis nur die gottähnlichen Eigenschaften geistiger Vollkommenheit erben kann; und in dem Maße, wie das menschliche Denken so von hemmenden Annahmen befreit wird, drückt der Körper diese größere Freiheit aus. Die Freude, die Freiheit, der Mut und der Friede, die das Verständnis der Wahrheit über Gott und Seine Schöpfung einschließlich des individuellen Menschen begleiten, sind unschätzbar. Demut und Dankbarkeit sind Schrittsteine zu völligererer Erkenntnis des wirklichen Menschen.

Auf die Zwecklosigkeit, auf irgend einer andern als geistigen Grundlage aufzubauen, Bezug nehmend schreibt Mrs. Eddy in Wissenschaft und Gesundheit (S. 269): „Das Zeugnis der materiellen Sinne ist weder absolut noch göttlich. Ich gründe mich daher rückhaltlos auf die Lehren Jesu, seiner Apostel und der Propheten, sowie auf das Zeugnis der Wissenschaft des Gemüts. Andre Grundlagen gibt es nicht". Die Schüler der Christlichen Wissenschaft sind dankbar, daß sie in dieser Wissenschaft eine Grundlage haben, auf der sie für Zeit und Ewigkeit sicher bauen können.

Auskunft über christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache gibt auf Anfrage die christlich-wissenschaftliche Verlagsgesellschaft (The Christian Science Publishing Society).

To a Staffordshire Statuette

This snow-white lamb I recollect
As loving with a quaint respect
Long, long ago (since years must pass
And changes go into effect).

Yet this too innocent, green grass
Still curls like lettuce in a mass,
When April comes to picture books
And lands of porcelain and glass.

These smiling shepherds with their crooks
Nurse docile sheep in floral nooks,
Hallooing to my memory
That harks the ditty of lost brooks.

How comforting to find a tree,
And in its china shade to see
All little lambkins loved by me,
All little lambkins loved by me.

—AMANDA BENJAMIN HALL, in "Afternoons in Eden." (Boston: Bruce Humphries. London: C. W. Daniel.)

An Immortal Foundation

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

AS MANKIND gains higher concepts of God and man, the truths and promises of Holy Writ take on higher, broader, and more comforting meanings. Job's declaration, "The Lord gave, and the Lord hath taken away; blessed be the name of the Lord," is no longer considered as indicating meek, helpless submission to a series of disasters, loss, and death, but as a vital, practical truth—as future events in the life of Job fully demonstrated. Although the Bible speaks of Job as being "perfect and upright, and one that feared God, and eschewed evil," yet his sense of substance was built to some extent on a material foundation, and this false sense of substance was that which should be taken away, thus making room for a firm foundation, even the understanding that Spirit is the only substance. "And the Lord turned the captivity of Job, when he prayed for his friends: also the Lord gave Job twice as much as he had before."

Mankind everywhere must establish a foundation on the Christ, Truth. Against this foundation the winds of time and adversity beat in vain. Multitudes the world over are learning, some by distressing experiences, that security is founded only on a spiritual basis. The experience of learning this priceless lesson need not be prolonged or unpleasant. Our foundations being wholly mental, if we would change them, a change in our thinking must be brought about. We must be willing to abandon false, outworn beliefs in order that spiritual facts may take their place. From the start the effort to do this will be profitable. We shall find many opportunities for rejoicing as we find spiritual truths supplanting erroneous beliefs and inspiring us with the strength, courage, and peace that Spirit alone can impart. A real start is made when we become willing to lay aside the cramping sense of self-righteousness, selfishness, and pride of opinion for the liberating, vitalizing qualities of humility and charity. In this transformation of thought and character the way is open to all. The Scriptures must be our only guide; therein we shall find complete guidance covering every human need.

While it is true that men have earnestly sought in the Scriptures a solution of their human problems largely without apparent success, this is due to a lack of understanding of God and of man's relation to Him. Multitudes all over the world are grateful for the light thrown on the Scriptures by the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy, which has unlocked the treasure house of the Bible for them and revealed the real nature of God and man. Christian Science is built on the foundation of perfect God and perfect man, rearing on this foundation a superstructure of spiritual truth that meets every human need. Mrs. Eddy says in Science and Health (p. 326): "We must forsake the foundation of material systems, however time-honored, if we would gain the Christ as our only Saviour. . . . The purpose and motive to live aright can be gained now. This point won, you have started as you should. You have begun at the numeration-table of Christian Science, and nothing but wrong intention can hinder your advancement."

Christian Science provides immortal foundations. It teaches and demonstrates that sickness, sin, and all other untoward conditions have no foundation in Truth, and shows how they may be ruled out of our lives. To the sorrowing it brings a message which dispels the false belief that separation can exist in God's kingdom, and gives the sweet assurance that Life is eternal and that God's children are one harmonious family, inseparable from their Father-Mother God. To one struggling with poverty or unemployment, it brings the comforting assurance that God's child cannot lack any needful thing. God gives His spiritual ideas to all who ask Him for them, to direct them in obtaining employment and to meet their human needs.

To those cramped by the unreasonable and inhuman belief that some mental or physical imperfection has been handed down to them from their ancestors and is therefore a necessity, Christian Science gives a clear understanding that God is man's only parent. Christian Science shows that, being God's image and likeness, man can inherit only the Godlike qualities of spiritual perfection; and as human thought is thus freed from blighting beliefs the body expresses this greater sense of freedom. The joy, freedom, courage, and peace that accompany an understanding of the truth about God and His creation, including individual man, is immeasurable. Humility and gratitude are stepping-stones to fuller views of the real man.

Referring to the futility of building upon any but a spiritual foundation, Mrs. Eddy has written in Science and Health (p. 269): "The testimony of the material senses is neither absolute nor divine. I therefore plant myself unreservedly on the teachings of Jesus, of his apostles, of the prophets, and on the testimony of the Science of Mind. Other foundations there are none." Students of Christian Science are grateful that in this Science they have a foundation upon which they can build safely for time and eternity.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into German]

Musical Sand-Hills

We have been considering the prose of our sand-hills. There is even an æsthetic side to the subject. Under certain conditions some of our coastal sands are musical. That is, they emit a sharp note when struck obliquely, as by the boot in walking. The sound is so marked as almost to resemble a shrill screech. Amongst the numerous instances of sound being emitted by sandy deposits in various parts of the world, two notable examples of inland character are the Gebel Nakous, or the Mountain of the Bell, three miles from the shore of the Gulf of Suez; and the Hill of Reg Rawan, forty miles north of Kabul. Gebel Nakous is the subject of a tradition that "on one occasion a wandering Greek saw the mountain open, and entering by a gap he descended into a subterranean convent, where he found beautiful gardens and fountains of delicious water. . . ."

Sir David Brewster, who relates the above legend, says that the German traveler Seetzen, the first European who visited it, journeyed for several hours over arid sands, and under precipitous ranges, reaching at length the base of the musical fountain which he found composed of white friable sandstone, presenting sandy declivities on two sides. The traveler observed it for an hour and a quarter, and then heard for the first time a low ululating sound somewhat resembling that of a humming-top, which rose and fell and ceased, and began and then ceased again. In an hour and three-quarters, when in the act of climbing the declivity, he heard the sound yet louder and more prolonged. It seemed as if issuing from under his knees, beneath which the sand, disturbed by his efforts, was sliding downward along the surface of the rock. Concluding that the sliding sand was the cause of the sounds, not an effect of the vibrations which they occasioned, he climbed to the top of one of the declivities and, sliding downward, exerted himself with hands and feet to set the sand in motion. The effect produced far exceeded his expectations; the incoherent sand rolled under and around in a vast sheet, and so loud was the noise produced that the "earth seemed to tremble beneath him to such a degree that he states that he should certainly have been afraid if he had been ignorant of the cause." . . .

In Victoria this phenomenon of musical sand is not uncommon, especially on those parts of the coast where the material composing the sand is largely granitic, with only a small proportion of shell sand, as at Shoreham and Phillip Island. Whilst tramping over these tracts of musical sand the effect of the boot striking the sand is very curious, giving a "woo-woo" or even a shriek, according to the sharpness of the blow. Perhaps the best effect is obtained by placing the sand in a wooden vessel and striking a sharp blow with a pestle, when a distinct screech is heard.—FREDERICK CHAPMAN, in "Open-Air Studies in Australia." London: J. M. Dent & Sons Ltd.)

SCIENCE AND HEALTH

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Gardens and Home Building

The Stran-Steel House

Houses of the Future Series—4

By LESLIE HARRIS
Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

Chicago

NAILING wood to steel girders sounds impossible, but so did skyscrapers before the steel building frame was known. Not that this is a very apt comparison, except to show how one thing leads to another. First the skeleton steel frame made possible the skyscraper, and now, because the steel people have developed a kind of steel girder which can be cut easily to the desired lengt and most marvelous of all, which can be "nailed to," it promises to make a place for itself as a form of house frame.

Many different types of steel houses have been proposed of late, varying from the all-steel, frameless, welded house discussed in the previous article, to the so-called Stran-Steel house to be discussed here. The two—while both utilizing steel—are diametrically opposed in construction. The Stran-Steel people believe that the idea of a frameless, one-piece steel house is too visionary, but that their own product, making a steel-framed house as easy to build as a wooden one, is more likely to answer present requirements.

Perhaps the secret of nailing wood to steel should be disclosed first, that being the most intriguing feature of Stran-Steel. Simple indeed is this secret. The steel is made with continuous nailing grooves "built in," and when a nail is driven into it, it is bent in following the curve of the groove so it can't come out. Nails driven into Stran-Steel, it is said, are gripped with twice the holding power of wood, yet can be readily withdrawn without damaging the steel.

Several homes have already been built of Stran-Steel, one a conventional English cottage type with gables, dormers, ridges, and valleys in the roof, different floor levels and other tricks of building which required particular ingenuity. Another is of modern cubicle design with a small cellar and no attic, with a flat roof and large corner windows. The house chosen for the Century of Progress Exposition here is more like the latter, expressing the modern idea of simplicity of line, flat roof, upstairs terrace. It, too, like the first steel house discussed, will be of enamel interior, although any material could be used. Despite the novel construction, the builders say it can be duplicated for $7000.

Can Be Sawed as Well

In developing their products the Stran-Steel people declare they early discerned that steel framing for a home must be easily sawed and nailed, not only to render it practical for builders to handle, but to make it suitable to receive the collateral building materials, most of which have been designed to be applied by nailing.

The chief elements of Stran-Steel are made of two channel-shaped members of light gauge, suitably covered with a rust-resisting enamel. These channels are riveted or welded together, back to back, with a narrow space between them. The backs are ribbed lengthwise of the channels so that a nail driven between them will bend in following the curved space and thus be securely locked in position. The nail is not held in Stran-Steel by piercing the metal, nor by a friction gripping of the sides of the nail, as in lumber. The result is that the nail, it is said, holds twice as strongly as in wood and cannot be removed until it s actually straightened by pulling it out with a steady, firm pressure.

Stran-Steel comes in six main elements of 16 gauge steel and suited to various purposes, and six brackets or attachments made of 13 gauge stock, all parts being covered with rust-resisting enamel. While the members are supplied from the factory in approximately the proper lengths, if it is necessary to cut them off, this can be done with an ordinary hack saw because of its lightness.

Because this kind of steel framing is easy to handle, it can be erected by the same number of men and in the same length of time as wood, according to the makers, while the house which is built of it should last much longer, and, incidentally, the insurance rates on it should be lower. The plaster should never crack, the doors and windows should never stick, they claim.

Sponsored by Good Housekeeping

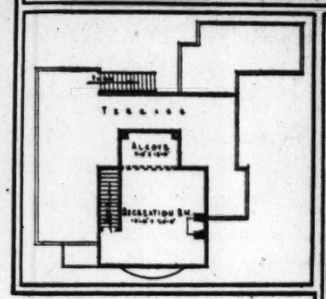
Good Housekeeping Magazine is sponsoring this house, and will have charge of furnishing it. It will include a living room, dining alcove, two bedrooms, bath, laundry and fuel room, kitchenette and garage, all on the first floor, while the second floor is left as a recreation room until needed for other purposes.

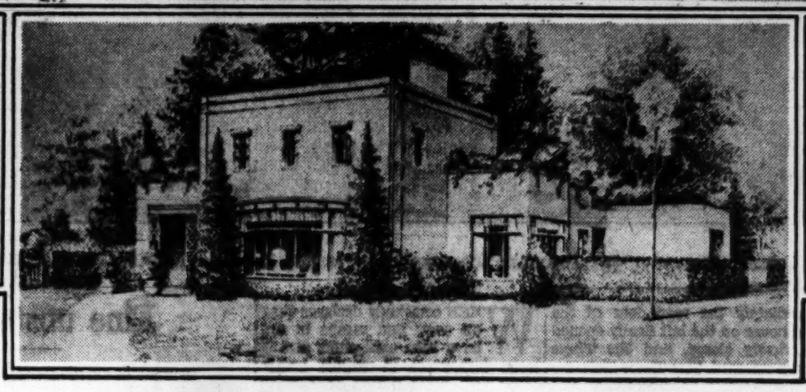
It is a spacious house for one which is so comparatively inexpensive. Approximately 45 by 45 feet square, not counting the garage, its proportions are a good deal more generous than the previously discussed steel house, which is, of course, less expensive.

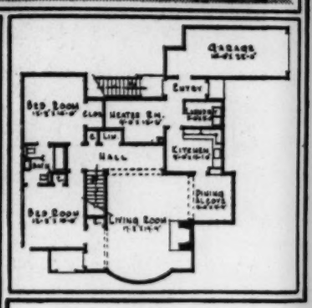
The large bay-window on the front, giving the living room lots of light, is the principal decoration on the front of the house, while the built-on dining nook is also designed to break the monotony of an otherwise plain wall.

As with the other houses, there is no basement, the heating plant adjoining the laundry on the first floor. Gas heat, operating through a central system forcing the hot air through the house, is contemplated.

NEXT WEEK—The House of Rostone.







THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
Two Views and Plans of the Stran-Steel Exhibition House at the Chicago World's Fair. H. Augustus O'Dell and Wirt C. Roland, Associate Architects. This House Was Constructed by the Stran-Steel Corporation of Detroit in Coöperation With the Good Housekeeping Magazine.

Trimming Evergreens

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Elgin, Ill.

EARLY in the spring, when the new growth begins to unfold, is considered the best time to trim evergreens, for then the nipping of the growing tips will encourage dense compact growth during the remainder of the growing season.

Dwarf and spreading varieties of evergreens can be kept small and compact by a judicious trimming each spring. Prostrate growing junipers when used in rock gardens will crowd out precious rock plants if not trimmed back from time to time. Dwarf mugho pines will remain dense and compact when the outermost tips of new candlelike growth are removed each spring. Globe varieties of arborvitae when used in a formal garden or in a balanced foundation planting will retain their denseness and symmetry if occasionally clipped.

The upright growing junipers and arborvitæs when bent under the force of the prevailing winds, or the pressure of collecting snow and ice, often become lopsided. When the pressure has been so great that the tree does not spring back to its normal upright position it is often desirable to stake the evergreen until it is again sturdy enough to support itself. Any wooden or metal stake, sufficiently tall and strong, and a piece of raffia or soft cord will do the work. By securing the cord to the stake rather than to the tree the bark will remain uninjured. A pair of old leather gloves will protect the hands, and a little green paint applied to the stake to make it less conspicuous will complete a task well done.

The pyramidal junipers and arborvitæs normally have one central leader, and can be side-trimmed to insure compactness of growth. The severity of the trimming will depend upon the condition of the plant, and the position it is to fill in the planting scheme. Whatever its position may be, however, the evergreen may be trimmed enough to make it compact and balanced. Should it be a part of a naturalistic planting only the rugged tips may be removed, while if it forms an accent point in a formal garden or flanks an entrance or gateway, a more severe trimming will be required to give the desired formal effect.

Often juniper and arborvitæ planted around a foundation outgrow their allotted space, and crowd the more slowly growing plants, or extend up above the window line and shut out considerable light. If this is the case one need not remove the plant, but, instead, cut back the leader. Cutting back the leader retards upward growth, and then by trimming lightly, perhaps twice a year, the juniper or arborvitæ may be kept at almost any height desired.

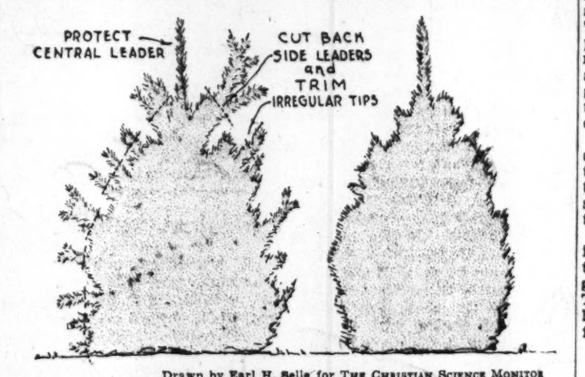
The fast growing pines, spruce, and fir when planted as specimens in the open lawn require little or no trimming, if growing conditions are favorable and the foliage is dense and compact. These evergreens have a strong central trunk, and naturally develop one central leader. If the uppermost tip of the leader is damaged a new one may be trained to replace it, and the side tips trimmed back once or twice each year to encourage growth of the new leader until the tree has again formed its typical conical shape.

If the growth of a lawn specimen of pine, spruce, or fir is thin, a very light side trimming each spring for two or three years will make for a dense lateral growth and a more compact specimen. It is best not to remove entire branches should they show even the least sign of growth. To obtain a balance and sturdy appearance the lower branches should rest on the ground. Often where trees are shaded or grouped close together a shaded condition similar to that in the forests prevents growth of lower branches.

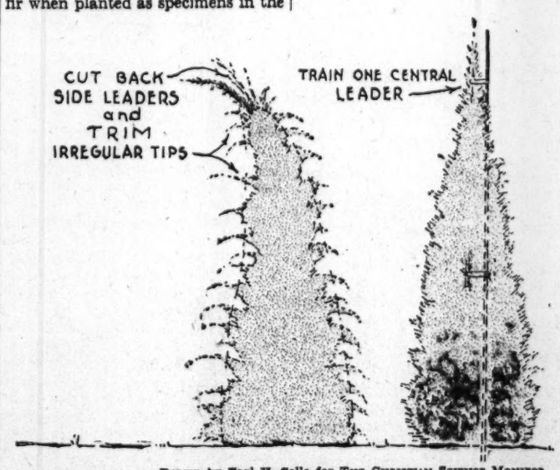
All evergreens that have developed a dense compact growth tend to lose their inner foliage due to the shutting out of sunlight. Thus care should be taken not to trim beyond the outer layer of foliage.

Although the early spring season is a busy one in the garden the extra time taken in tidying up one's evergreens will bring encouraging results. The conifers will show new vigor and luster in response to a little thoughtful attention.

EARL H. SELLE.



Drawn by Earl H. Selle for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
Diagram Showing How to Shape Up Pine, Spruce or Fir Trees.



Drawn by Earl H. Selle for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
Upright Juniper and Arborvitæ Before and After Trimming.

Save for Compost

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

In tidying up the garden now save the pieces of sod that are removed when the edges of the lawn are trimmed, as these when composted make the finest potting soil obtainable. If you will pile these trimmings face down and layer upon layer and keep them moist through the season they will rot by fall and you will have a black soil with lots of humus in it—the kind in which house plants delight. Also, rotted sods make good soil where the desire is to give some plant in the garden special treatment. Woodsy plants like it as do also all kinds of bulbs.

Where the lawn joins borders of flowering perennials or shrubbery plantings, the turf may be trimmed to a safe distance. This is an important chore in spring and may be repeated once during the season as lawn grass has a way of spreading into the space occupied by flowering plants. Cut away some of the soil, but leave most of the roots to go into the compost pile.

Hobbies and Hints

House Plants We Have Grown

Englishtown, N. J.

Dear Gardening Friends:

It has always been a pleasure to read what others are doing with plants, and in return I am offering a bit of my own experience.

Nearly all my windows are full of growing things, including many blooming plants. For continuous flowering I know nothing excels the ordinary begonias. I planted half a dozen in a window box, and they have grown and blossomed continuously. When the branches grow too tall, I break them back to where a shorter sprout is starting nearer the roots, and put them in a vase of water. They furnish a lovely bouquet and often continue blooming, many sending out roots, while the short sprouts take up the work of growing and blossoming to replace those broken off. They enjoy a west window, and aside from giving them all the water they want—but no more—I administer a small dose of plant food of a well-known brand three times a month. I find it helpful to give this feeding on the first, eleventh and twenty-first of each month.

Another dainty little bloomer is the oxalis, which asks for an undisturbed place where it will have sunshine part of the day and plenty of water—but not too much. The impatiens is also in this class.

Many geraniums are good standbys among the flowering plants. I have learned, however, that these require being potted in the summer, so that they will be well rooted before time to bring them into the house, unless one would wait until midwinter, perhaps, for blossoms. Like most blooming plants, geraniums should be put in pots that seem undersized, as they are not likely to blossom until the roots become crowded, when rapid growth will cease and then as if in an effort to perpetuate themselves, they will take up the work of flowering and setting seed. At this juncture an occasional feeding will often increase the size and number of blooms. Geraniums do not like to be near where gas is being used for cooking or lighting.

Among the plants not so well known is the Marica Northiana, sometimes curiously called The Twelve Apostles. It is a plant of charming beauty and dignity, and though it blooms but once a year and the flowers last only a few hours, it seems always to win a place in one's affections. The long slender iris-like leaves, growing fanwise, always evoke comment and admiration. In late winter it sends up a leaf near the top of which appears a bud. This leaf continues to grow until it far outclasses the rest, and after some weeks, in April or early May, the bud opens up into a dainty iris bloom of blue and creamy white. The number of these little flowers vary and are usually few in number, though I have known as many as nine to open on a succession of days. Most blooming plants need sunshine stored up to from the flower buds and the Marica is no exception. Though not a true iris it is said to be distantly related to the iris family, and Bailey's Cyclopedia of Horticulture gives the Amazon Valley as the native habitat of this most interesting plant.

The Euphorbia splendens, sometimes called the Crown of Thorns, is odd but interesting. It is very thorny and the spines at the tip are red. The flowers are bright red bracts. As a whole the plant does not greatly resemble its sisters, the familiar poinsettia and snow on the mountain, nor its more distant relatives, the crotons and castor oil bean.

Among plants pleasing for their foliage are the many varieties of the coleus family. These I have found like sun and all the water they will drink up. Often they will grow beautifully in a vase of water, in which case it is better to set them in a cool place, out of the sun.

The pandanus Veitchii is more handsome if given plenty of sun since this brings out its beautiful creamy stripes, although the glossy green leaves produced in the shade are handsome. The sansevieria is among those plants which for me have flourished in north windows.

It has always been intriguing to me to plant seeds and see what happens. An avocado seed—by-product of an alligator pear salad—after a couple of months in a dark place produced, first a thick white root out of the bottom of the pot and then a tiny green sprout on top of the soil which grew to a height of two feet or more into a decorative treelike plant with handsome big leaves

A date seed produced a palm, now several years old, that lends variety to the indoor garden, and does well in the north window or a dark corner.

The cold frame yields an occasional dish of lettuce for salad. In August I planted lettuce and radishes for fall use. When winter began a cold frame was built about the little patch and by giving it some protection during the coldest weather, and especially nights, the lettuce and some parsley (which I later set in) have survived nicely, and although the growth has been slow it is a pleasant spot in the garden.

(Mrs.) K. W.

* * *

Raising Lupines

Seattle, Wash.

Dear Friends of the Garden:

It may be interesting to some of the readers of the Garden Columns to hear of my experience with the beautiful lupines. I had two lovely plants of the pink and blue varieties and decided that I would gather seed from both and plant in early fall, which I did but to my dismay, only two small plants came up as the result of this planting. Of course, I saw that those two little plants were well protected during the winter, as they only had two small leaves. Imagine my pleasant surprise the next spring, when surely every one of the other seeds which had lain dormant in the long winter suddenly burst forth, and there was a mass of small plants, and how cunning they looked, when the second leaf appeared, a little umbrella shaped leaf.

They grew very rapidly and soon I had plenty of lovely plants to share with friends and neighbors as well as plenty for ourselves. I have a good assortment of choice things in the garden, and it gives me great pleasure in sharing them with others, and I always have plenty.

(Mrs.) C. M. K.

Your Soil

For Planting Purposes

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IF THERE is good sod where the flower beds are to be made, and if the sod will be needed later, have it cut and lifted carefully, and piled in an out-of-the-way place. If it will not be used, it can be broken into small pieces with a spade or fork and worked in with the soil, where it becomes good fertilizer. Under sod there are usually four or five inches of top soil. Have this removed and kept separately.

The soil required for garden plants is a good, friable loam. By "friable" is meant easily crumbled or pulverized, and a "loam" is a soil with material substance or humus—not too heavy or too light—one which will not become crusty or cake. A soil, heavy with clay, will do the latter, and a very sandy soil hasn't any body and will not hold water. A good way to test soil as to its planting qualities is to take a handful and squeeze it slightly in the palm of the hand. If it stays "put," forms a soft wad, it is good soil to work with. This may be black or dark brown in color.

The beds must be dug out two feet, all soil removed. If we find sand or clay, this must all be carted away, but if we find a loam such as described, it can be used. In the bottom of the bed spread a two-inch layer of cinders, ashes or gravel for drainage, which is one of the most important requirements for successful flower growing. On top of this drainage material put six inches of soil, then three inches of well-rotted stable manure or commercial fertilizer giving similar properties to the soil, and a dressing or spreading of leaf mold. Incorporate all three materials thoroughly with a fork. Again put in the same amount of soil, fertilizer and leaf mold, incorporating them well. The last four inches of the bed should be of the top soil you have been saving, mixed with a liberal dressing or spreading of bone meal, sifted through a one-inch sieve. This sifting is not essential, but the idea is to make the beds as perfect as possible for the plants when first transplanted or for the sowing of seeds, and working in such beds is a joy to the gardener. The beds should be two inches higher than the turf when finished. It is well to test the soil for sourness. If the soil is sour, litmus paper placed in the soil will turn red. A dressing of air-slaked lime placed on the soil and worked in will correct this.

Remember, it is better to put a 10-cent plant in a $2 hole, than a $2 plant in a 10-cent hole!

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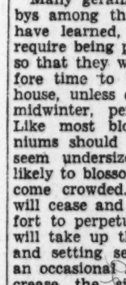
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French Give Asylum to Jews

Refugees From Germany Admitted Without Prejudice to Fascist Rule

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON
Special European Correspondence

PARIS—Jewish refugees from Germany are now to be found in all the Western European countries and France has received a considerable number. Long before the access to power of the Hitler Government, with its professed anti-Semitism, a number of German authors began to make their homes in Switzerland and France. Some of them even renounced German nationality and became naturalized.

Afterward, Thomas Mann, winner of the Nobel Prize, went to Lugano, and Heindrick Mann to the Riviera. The famous savant Einstein, declaring that it was not his intention to return to Germany in present circumstances, was offered a professorial post at Madrid, and a chair was specially established for him at the Collège de France in Paris. In England, too, Jews who felt they had reason to fear attacks, took refuge.

But while sympathy chiefly goes to those who have some title to renown, in reality their lot is much more enviable than that of their far less conspicuous brethren who, rightly or wrongly, felt it was necessary to leave the country in which they had made their home, and are now obliged to earn a living in a foreign land where a language that it not their own is spoken.

* * *

I learn on inquiry that the French Government is somewhat perplexed but well disposed toward these immigrants. Needless to say, it is prepared to facilitate their admission into the country, and even to waive, as far as possible, the formalities which regulate the foreigner taking up his abode in France. Passport difficulties have been smoothed out, and I gather that no obstacles will be placed in their way of earning a living.

"France cannot depart from its traditions of hospitality," said an authority to me. "There is no question of politics. We welcomed, without hostility to the Fascist Government, those Italians who fled to France when the Fascists took power. The Spanish Republicans were permitted to remain in France when Spain was under the monarchy, and Spanish Royalists are, now that Spain is Republican, free to stay here.

"We cannot behave differently toward those who have considered it advisable to leave Germany. But we do not wish any political interpretation to be placed upon our hospitality. As between government and government, we take no sides. We merely, in accordance with custom, regard the matter from the human viewpoint."

* * *

"Yet there are various things to remember. It will doubtless be hard for those who are uprooted to secure a livelihood. The opportunities are limited, and it may be doubted whether we should, except in a negative sense, occupy ourselves with these refugees.

"It is not only a little problem of national etiquette about which we must observe the most scrupulous care; it is also a matter of the future interests of the refugees themselves.

"They do not, generally speaking, want to abandon their nationality. Yet if the French Government takes them under its protection, they will unquestionably be compromised. It will be harder for them to return to Germany when the situation is clearer. They will be branded.

"They cannot, on the other hand, be allowed to fall into misery. Some pathetic stories of destitution have reached us, and certainly aid is indispensable.

"So it is up to private organizations to help. There should be formed a committee to deal with those cases of Jewish refugees from Germany which are especially unhappy. The authorities will lend all support that is consistent with good international relations and at the same time ordinary humanitarian sentiments. In any event France will continue to practice its traditional hospitality toward those who are the victims of political passions and upheavals."

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Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

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Roger P. Webber, Needham, Mass.
Miss Dorothy Matthews, New York, N. Y.
Mrs. Leona Stevenson, Everett, Mass.

Financial: Market Quotations

Less Activity In Market As Prices Recede

Losses Reduced Somewhat as Session Advances—Profit-Taking

NEW YORK, April 25 (AP)—The stock market backed and filled erratically today after an early wave of profit-taking had brought losses of fractions to more than 2 points.

Activity was quiet on the reaction, and prices tended to stiffen in the late dealings. Allied Chemical dropped 4½ points, then recovered partially.

Other shares off 1 to 2 included American Telephone, U. S. Steel, American Can, U. S. Smelting, Santa Fe and du Pont. National Steel firmed a point.

Turnover approximated 3,400,000 shares.

Commission houses were hardly surprised by the stock market's tendency to stop for breath after the tumult of the last week. Brokers reported, however, that public interest had increased, although there seemed to be little desire to reach for stocks on advances.

Crude Oil Situation

The latest cut in East Texas crude oil prices, instituted by the Texas Corporation, was interpreted by some quarters as reflecting a desire to combat "bootlegging," which has long been a source of difficulties for the larger producers. Some of the industry's spokesmen have recently expressed confidence that effective legislation to curb such practices was on the way in both state and national legislatures.

At the stockholders meeting, President Holmes of the Texas Corporation bitterly denounced "racketeering activities" in the oil industry, and asserted that his company was losing more money than it ever lost in its history, because of them. This naturally tended to put a damper on the move in the oils shares which started yesterday. At the annual meeting of United Aircraft, Chairman Deeds told stockholders he was not disturbed by air mail payment reduction, as long as payments were not reduced faster than passenger traffic grew.

Wall Street was keenly interested in United States Steel directors' meeting after the close, and was inclined to anticipate another 50-cent payment on the preferred. A substantial deficit for the first quarter was taken for granted.

Bonds Continue Rise

Against the confusing background of monetary and economic conditions, the bond market today continued to give a good account of itself.

Traders were heartened by another show of firmness in the U. S. Government list. Treasury issues made gains ranging to 7-16 of a point and Liberty loans were lifted slightly.

In the domestic corporation group the trend was uneven, but a fair number of prime and secondary rails, utilities and industrials added moderately to yesterday's improvement.

Some of the communications issues met enough buying to extend their recent advances from fractions to a point. This movement affected a majority of the obligations of American Telephone & Telegraph, Postal Telegraph and Western Union.

Sustained strength in commodity prices was reflected by a better demand and higher prices for such issues as American Smelting & Refining 5s, National Dairy Products 5¼s, Goodyear Tire 5s and B. F. Goodrich Company's 6½s.

Some of the rails were inclined to heaviness, probably as a result of speculative profit-taking in the second-rate descriptions. Utilities were generally steady.

Bank and Insurance Stocks

New York Bank Stocks

	Bid	Ask'd		Bid	Ask'd
Chase	24¾	26¾	Lafayette	5½	8½
City	29¼	31¼	Public	24	26
Commercial	134	144	Textile	23	26
Fifth Av	1225	1275	Trade Bank	13	18
First, N Y	1370	1420	Yorkville	30	40

New York Trust Company Stocks

	Bid	Ask'd		Bid	Ask'd
Bankers	57½	59½	Fulton	230	260
Banca C I	140		Guaranty	272	277
Bk NY&T	304	314	Irving	17½	19
Bronx	4½	8	Kings Co	1900	2000
Brooklyn	89	94	M'facturers	14	15½
C H'nov N Y	120½	124½	New York	88	91
Chemical	36½	38½	Title Guar	19¾	21¼
County	26	28	Unit States	1415	1465
Empire	18¼	19¾			

Boston Bank Stocks

	Bid	Ask'd		Bid	Ask'd
First Nat	26½	28½	Merchants	275	300
N Shawmut	27	29	Second Nat.	90	95

Boston Bank Stocks

	Bid	Ask'd		Bid	Ask'd
Boston Safe Deposit & Trust					280
New England Trust					400
State Street Trust					250

Chicago Bank Stocks

	Bid	Ask'd		Bid	Ask'd
Cent Repub	⅞	1¼	Harris T&S.	240	255
Cont Ill Bk	68	70	Northern Tr	340	355
First Nat	98	102			

Insurance Stocks

	Bid	Ask'd		Bid	Ask'd
Ætna Fire	25½	28½	Home	14½	17½
Am Alliance	9	11	North River	10¾	13
Gt Amer	12¼	14½	Spgfld Fire	57½	62
Hartford	38	41	U S Fire	18	21

Railway Earnings

Southern Pacific

	1933	1932
March gross	$9,013,358	$12,269,017
Net oper income	*721,851	*101,236
Three mos' gross	26,365,251	35,773,624
Net oper income	*3,064,471	*907,441

Reading Co.

	1933	1932
March gross	$3,853,584	$4,920,620
Net oper inc	824,008	895,085
3 mos gross	11,456,916	14,377,365
Net oper inc	2,135,700	1,920,881

St. Louis-San Francisco

	1933	1932
March gross	$2,954,701	$3,669,690
Net oper def	139,685	*237,991
Three mos' gross	8,940,305	10,685,807
Net oper def	340,136	*185,490

*Income.

St. Louis-Southwestern System

	1933	1932
March gross	$881,610	$1,073,924
Net oper income	*5,729	17,963
Def aft chgs	387,173	234,610
Three mos' gross	2,746,024	3,229,497
Net oper income	1,255	*40,838
Def aft chgs	833,902	794,976

*Deficit.

Closing Prices on N. Y. Stock Exchange

1933 High	1933 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last Apr. 25	Last Apr. 24
6⅞	3	..	Adams Express	4200	6½	6⅛	6¼	6½
62	39	..	Adams Exp pf	150	62	62	62	60
15¾	8	..	Adams Millis	300	10½	10½	10½	10½
10⅛	5⅛	..	Addressograph	400	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	7
3	1¾	..	Advance Rumely	100	3	3	3	..
11¼	7¾	1.20	Affiliated Prod	900	11⅛	10⅝	10¾	10¾
66	47½	3	Air Reduction	6100	65⅛	61¾	63	63⅞
18⅝	11½	.80	Alaska-Juneau	21100	16⅝	16⅛	16⅜	16⅝
1⅝	⅞	..	Alleghany Corp	3700	1½	1¼	1⅜	1½
3½	1	..	Allegh pf ww xxx	200	2⅜	2	2	2⅜
10⅜	5	..	Alleghany Steel	50	10⅜	10¼	10¼	10½
94¾	70¾	6	Allied Chem	12200	92¾	89½	91	94¼
121⅞	115	7	Allied Chem pf	100	117½	117½	117½	117¼
12¼	6	..	Allis Chalmers	3400	11½	11	11	11
1¾	⅜	..	Amal Leather	1400	1⅜	1½	1½	1¾
30⅛	18⅛	2	Amerada	1500	29¼	28	28½	29⅜
15⅜	7¼	..	Am Ag Ch Del	2800	15⅜	13½	14¾	13⅝
15⅜	8	..	Am Bank oNte	900	14⅜	14⅛	14⅛	15⅜
40	34	3	Am Bank Note pf	10	40	40	40	..
5⅜	1	..	Am Beet Sugar	500	4½	4⅜	4⅜	5
22¼	2⅜	..	Am Beet Sug pf	670	20⅞	18	20⅜	18
19½	9⅛	.60	Am Brake S&F	300	19	18⅜	18⅜	19
16¼	49½	4	Am Can	11200	74⅜	72¼	74¼	75
128¾	112	7	Am Can pf	400	117	115¼	116¼	118
13⅜	6⅛	..	Am Car & Fdry	2600	12⅜	11½	11½	12⅞
30	15	..	Am Car & F pf	400	28	27½	28	28
41⅜	34	3f	Am Chicle	200	40¼	40¼	40¼	40
4	2	..	Am Colortype	100	2½	2½	2½	..
22⅜	13	..	Am Com Alcohol	2100	18	17⅜	18	18¼
2	1	..	Am Encaustic T	400	2	1½	2	1½
10⅜	3⅞	..	Am European	100	6	6	6	6⅛
10⅞	8	..	Am & For Pow	16400	9	8¼	8½	9
19	7¼	..	Am & For Pow pf	800	16½	16	16½	18⅞
13⅞	6⅛	..	Am & For Pow 6	900	13	12⅜	12⅝	13
12	4⅜	..	Am & For Pw 2 pf	1200	10	9	9	10
8	2½	..	Am Hide & L	800	6	5⅞	5	⅞ 6
25⅝	13½	..	Am Hide & L pf	200	21½	21½	21½	..
7	3¾	..	Am Ice	1200	6¾	6½	6½	6⅝
10½	4¼	..	Am International	8600	9¾	9	9	9¾
½	¼	..	Am La France	600	⅜	⅜	⅜	¼
15	5⅝	..	Am Locomotive	900	13½	13	13¼	12⅝
39½	17¾	..	Am Loco pf	200	35	35	35	37½
2⅞	1	..	Am Mach & Met	500	2	2	2	2⅛
9½	3½	..	Am Metal	1800	9½	8⅝	9¼	8¾
31⅜	15½	..	Am Metal 6%	580	31⅜	29⅜	31⅜	29¾
9¼	4	..	Am Power & Lt	4200	6¾	6¼	6½	6⅞
24¾	9⅞	1½	Am Rad & St San	300	16¼	15⅝	15⅝	16
21½	9	1¼	Am P&L 5% pf	500	13½	13½	13½	13⅛
9½	4⅜	..	Am Radiator	25100	9⅜	8¾	9	9⅛
13⅜	5¾	..	Am Rolling Mill	8000	12⅝	11½	11⅞	12⅜
25	20⅛	3	Am Safety Razor	300	24	23⅞	24	23⅞
½	⅛	..	Am Ship & Com	100	½	½	½	½
31¼	10⅜	..	Am Smelt & Ref	21000	28½	26⅞	28	28½
59⅜	31	..	Am Smelt & R pf	200	57⅜	57	57⅜	59
45	20½	..	Am Sm&R 6% pf	700	44	44	44	43½
12	4⅝	..	Am Steel Fdries	1600	10	9⅜	9¾	9⅝
38⅞	30	2½f	Am Stores	500	38¾	38	38	38
52	21½	2	Am Sugar Ref	4100	49½	47¼	49¼	49¾
100	80	7	Am Sug Ref pf	500	97⅞	97⅝	97⅞	..
109⅜	86½	9	Am Tel & Tel	50200	96	94	95	96
9	4¾	..	Am Type Fndrs	100	7	7	7	7
16⅞	10	..	Am Type Fdr pf	20	15½	14½	14½	14⅝
19½	10⅞	1	Am Wat W & E	6400	17⅜	16	17⅛	17⅜
16¾	9½	1	Am WW&E ct	2300	14⅝	13¾	13¾	14⅜
8⅞	3½	..	Am Woolen	5400	8⅞	7⅞	8	8⅜
39¾	22⅝	..	Am Woolen pf	12000	39¾	36¾	38	39⅛
6¼	2¼	..	Am Zinc Lead&S	1000	5⅝	4⅞	4⅞	5⅛
15⅛	5	..	Anaconda Cop	24700	11⅞	11¼	11½	12¼
15½	8⅛	.60	Ancher Cap	900	12	11⅜	11½	11⅜
18½	9¾	1	Archer Daniels	700	18¼	17½	18¼	18
61¼	41	7	Armour Del pf	1100	61¼	60	60	61¼
3¾	1¼	..	Armour Ill A	5700	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜	3¾
2⅛	¾	..	Armour Ill B	2100	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
22	7	..	Armour Ill pf	1500	21¼	19⅝	20½	21
2⅞	1⅛	..	Arnold Constable	500	2⅞	2¾	2¾	2⅞
9⅝	3½	..	Asso Dry Goods	9500	8⅞	8	8	9⅜
68	50	3	Atchison pf	200	61	60⅜	60⅜	61½
32	15	..	Assn Dry G 2pf	400	32	32	32	31⅜
49½	24⅝	..	Atchison T&SF	22700	48	46	46⅞	48
27	16½	..	Atl Coast Line	2400	25⅜	24⅝	25	23⅝
19	12⅜	1	Atl Refining	8700	17⅞	17	17½	18½
14⅞	9	..	Atlas Powder	700	14⅞	14	14⅜	14
56½	31⅛	2	Auburn Auto	4900	49⅛	45	49¼	47⅛
3	⅞	..	Austin Nichols	100	2¼	2¼	2¼	2⅜
10¼	5½	..	Aviation Corp Del	8100	10¼	9⅝	10	10

—B—

6¼	3½	..	Baldwin Loco	1500	5½	5⅛	5¼	5⅜
15⅞	9½	..	Baldwin Loco pf	270	13½	12¾	13⅛	..
14⅛	8⅛	..	Balt & Ohio	4100	12⅝	11⅜	11¾	12⅜
15⅜	9½	..	Balt & Ohio pf	1300	14⅜	13¾	14	14⅜
27¼	20	2	Bangor & Aroos	100	26¼	26¼	26¼	26½
6	3	..	Barnsdall A	2200	5⅝	5¼	5½	6
18	7	..	Beatrice Cream	700	16½	16	16½	16¼
70	45	7	Beatrice Cr pf	200	70	70	70	..
56	45	3	Beech-Nut Pack	20	55	54⅞	55	54¼
6¼	3½	..	Belding Hem	300	5¾	5	5	5¾
69	62¼	4.09	Belg Nat Rys pf	100	69	69	69	..
12⅜	6⅝	..	Bendix Aviation	9400	12¼	11⅜	11⅝	12⅜
20⅝	9	..	Best & Co	4600	19¾	18⅜	19	19½
25	10⅛	..	Bethlehem Steel	2700	23⅞	22⅜	22⅝	23¼
51⅜	25¼	..	Beth Steel pf	3100	46½	45	45	46¾
11¾	6⅝	..	Bigelow Sanford	150	11¼	11¼	11½	11½
61	53	7	Bloomingdale pf	100	61	61	61	..
35½	24	7	Blumenthal pf	10	30	30	30	..
19¼	9½	..	Bohn Alum & Br	2800	19¼	18	18	19⅛
60	52	5f	Bon Ami A	100	60	60	60	58
29½	18	1.60	Borden	5600	29⅛	28½	28⅝	29
11	5½	..	Borg Warner	2400	11	10½	10¾	11
5¾	2⅝	..	Briggs Mfg	700	5¾	5	5¼	5⅜
33¼	21¾	..	Brooklyn Man T	6400	32⅜	31	31⅛	31⅞
80⅞	64	6	Brooklyn M T pf	600	75⅜	75½	75⅛	75
45⅞	35⅛	6	Brooklyn Q pf	100	40	40	40	40
82	63½	5	Brooklyn Un Gas	200	69½	69	69	71
40¼	28½	3	Brown Shoe	200	40¾	40¼	40⅜	40
1⅛	⅝	..	Bruns Terminal	500	1⅛	⅞	⅞	1
4½	2	..	Bucyrus Erie	400	4¼	3¾	4¼	4⅜
6⅜	2¾	..	Bucyrus E cv pf	400	5¼	5⅛	5¼	5¼
2	¾	..	Budd Mfg	400	1¼	1⅛	1¼	1⅛
2¼	1	..	Budd Wheel	400	1¾	1½	1⅝	1⅝
5⅞	2½	..	Bullard	200	4⅞	4¾	4⅞	5½
123⅜	61⅜	.40	Burroughs Add	2700	11¾	11⅛	11⅛	11⅜
3¾	1	..	Bush Terminal	400	2¾	2⅜	2⅜	2⅞
1½	½	..	Butte Cop & Zinc	200	1½	1	1	1¼
1¼	1	..	Butte & Superior	100	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	..
2¼	1½	..	Butterick	400	2¼	2	2¼	2⅛
18⅛	8½	..	Byers	2100	16⅜	15⅞	16	16⅛

—C—

18	7¾	..	Calif Packing	4000	17¾	16¼	17½	17½
⅞	¼	..	Callahan Z & L	600	⅞	¾	¾	⅞
4¾	2	..	Calumet & Hecla	4100	4⅛	4	4	4
11¾	7½	1	Canada Dry	1200	10½	10	10¼	10½
14⅝	1½	..	Canadian Pacific	2500	11½	11	11¼	11½
23⅞	14	1	Cannon Mills	1200	23½	22	23	23⅛
7½	4½	..	Capital Admin	400	7	7	7	7
55	50¼	5	Caro C&O st	20	52	51	52	..
56	30½	..	Case Thresh	45000	53⅜	51½	52¼	54⅜
60	41	7	Case Thresh pf	3000	59¼	58	59	59¼
13	3½	.50	Caterpillar Trac	7600	12¼	11⅜	11½	12⅜
9¼	4½	..	Celanese Corp	300	9⅛	8¾	9	9
1	⅜	..	Celotex Co	100	⅞	⅞	⅞	..
29½	14	1½	Central Aguirre	1800	28	26½	27¾	28½
3⅜	2	..	Century Ribbon	100	2½	2⅛	2⅛	2⅞
24	5⅞	..	Cerro de Pasco	21500	21¼	19⅝	20½	21¼
2	1	..	Certain-Teed	100	2	2	2	2
20⅞	7½	..	Checker Cab Mfg	300	18	18	18	19⅞
21½	14⅞	2	Chesapeake Corp	6200	20⅜	19¼	19⅞	20½
32	24⅜	2½	Ches & Ohio	15100	31⅞	30½	31⅛	31⅜
3	1⅜	..	Chi & Gt West	400	2½	2¼	2⅜	2½
8⅜	2½	..	Chi & Gt W pf	200	6	5⅜	5⅜	6¼
23⅜	1	..	Chi Mil & St P	1100	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	2
3½	1½	..	Chi Mil & St P pf	1700	2¾	2½	2½	2⅞
6¼	1¼	..	Ghi & N'western	11300	4⅞	4½	4¾	5
9¼	2	..	Chi & N'west pf	200	7¼	6½	6½	7½
4	2⅛	..	Chi Pneu Tool	200	3¼	3¼	3¼	3½
5⅞	2	..	Chi Rock Isl & P	700	4½	4¼	4½	4⅝
7½	2⅞	..	Chi RI&P 6%	600	5	4½	4¾	5⅛
8½	3½	..	Chi RI&P 7%	500	6½	6	6½	6½
15	5	1	Chickasha Cot O	200	14	13	13	14½
11	6	..	Chile Copper	30	9½	9½	9½	9½
17¼	7¾	..	Chrysler	50000	16⅛	15	15⅜	15¼
14⅛	7⅛	2	City Ice & Fuel	200	12⅜	12½	12⅜	12⅝
52½	45	6½	City Ice & F pf	30	50⅛	50	50	50⅛
1	⅜	..	City Stores	100	⅝	⅝	⅝	..
14¾	10	1	Cluett Peabody	200	15	14¾	15	14½
13⅞	7	..	Colgate-Palm-P	5300	13	12¾	12¾	12½
6	3	..	Collins & Aikman	1200	5¾	5	5	5¾
8¾	3½	..	Colo Fuel & Ir	900	8	7⅜	7½	8
30	16	6½	Colo F & I pf	10	30	30	30	30
19½	12½	..	Colo & So 1 pf	60	15¾	15	15¾	16¼
17¾	9	.80c	Columbia Gas	260	14	13	13½	13¾
10⅜	6⅜	..	Columbia Pic vtc	400	10	9	10	..
38½	23⅜	2	Columbian Carb	13100	37¾	35¾	36¼	37¼
6⅛	4	..	Comm Credit	300	5¾	5½	5½	5⅞
24⅞	16	3	Comm Cred A	200	17	16½	16½	..
20⅛	18⅝	2	Comm Cr 8% pf B	50	18½	18½	18½	..
30¾	18	2	Comm Inv Tr	5700	28⅞	28	28½	29⅛
97⅞	84	6	Comm I Tr cv pf	200	89	87⅞	87⅞	89½
18¼	9	.60	Comm Solvents	26000	17	16⅛	16¾	16⅞
27⅝	15⅜	..	Commwlth & So	13200	27	27⅛	27⅜	27⅜
50	21	6	Comwlth & S 6pf	200	29⅞	28¾	28¾	29½
10⅜	7⅜	.60	Congoleum Nairn	3300	10⅜	9⅞	9⅞	10¼
4¼	1¾	..	Consol Film Ind	300	2¾	2½	2¾	2⅝
11⅞	5⅞	..	Consol Film I pf	200	8¾	8	8¾	8⅝
63¼	45	4	Consol Gas	31300	46⅞	44⅜	45⅝	46⅛
99	83	5	Consol Gas pf	700	84	83	83	84¼
5½	2⅛	..	Consol Laundries	700	3½	3⅛	3⅛	3
8¼	5	..	Consol Oil	48000	7½	6⅞	7	7¾
6¾	1½	..	Consol Rys Cu pf	2500	6¾	5⅞	6¼	6
2⅝	¾	..	Consol Textile	1600	¾	¾	¾	¾
5¼	1⅛	..	Container A	500	4½	4	4	4¼
2½	¼	..	Container B	900	1⅞	1½	1½	1¾
6½	3	..	Cont Baking A	500	6⅛	6	6	6
1	½	..	Cont Baking B	200	1	⅞	⅞	⅞
44⅛	36	4	Cont Baking pf	200	44⅜	44¼	44¼	43
56	35¼	2	Cont Can	11800	52⅞	50¼	51⅞	52¾
5¼	3½	..	Cont Dia Fibre	200	5	5	5	5
20½	10½	1.20	Cont Insurance	5200	19½	18½	19	19¼
2⅜	1	..	Cont Motors	7100	2⅛	1⅞	2⅛	2
10	4⅞	..	Cont Oil	47500	9⅜	8⅜	9	9⅜
74	45⅜	3	Corn Products	11800	69⅞	67½	69⅞	70⅜
4¼	2⅜	..	Coty	700	3⅞	3½	3½	3¾
30	23	2f	Cream of Wheat	1400	30	28½	29¾	30
4½	2¼	..	Crosley Radio	500	4⅞	4¼	4⅞	4¼
23½	14¼	..	Crown Cork & S	400	21⅞	21¼	21¼	21½
29½	24½	2.70	Crown Cork pf	200	28	26½	28	28½
2	1	..	Crown Zellerback	200	2¼	1¾	1¾	2
18	9	..	Crucible Steel	500	16	16	16	16
33	16	..	Crucible Steel pf	170	27¾	27½	27½	27½
2⅝	½	..	Cuba Co	300	2¼	2	2	2⅛
8¼	1⅛	..	Cuban Am Sug	5000	7¼	7	7¼	7¾
48⅝	10	..	Cuban Am Sug pf	50	46⅞	44	44	47
35⅜	20¼	2½	Cudahy Packing	700	36	35	35½	35¾
12¼	6½	..	Curtis Publishg	1100	13⅝	11¼	13	11⅝
48⅝	30	..	Curtis Pub pf	1400	42	40	40	40
2½	1½	..	Curtiss-Wright	11500	2½	2	2	2⅛
3⅞	2	..	Curtiss-Wright A	2100	3½	2⅞	2⅞	3⅛
83	74	7	Cshman 7%	10	82½	82½	82½	..
9	4¼	..	Ctler Hammer	400	8⅞	8½	9½	9

—D—

11½	6¼	.20	Deere & Co pf	400	10⅜	9⅜	10	11
60	37⅝	..	Del & Hdson	10100	56¼	54	55¼	57½
27⅜	17¼	..	Del Lack & W	20500	24½	23½	23⅝	24½
71½	48	4	Detroit Edison	1100	56	54⅜	55	55
22½	17½	1	Diamond Match	5000	21¾	20	20	22
18½	12	1f	Dome Mines	10300	17½	16⅜	16¾	17½
17½	10½	.20	Dominion Stores	1800	16½	15½	15½	16½
14¾	10¼	.75	Douglas A	13400	14½	13⅜	14	14¾
10	6¾	..	Dresser A	400	10	10	10	10
4½	2½	..	Dresser B	400	4½	4½	4¼	4
47⅜	32½	2	du Pont de Nem	63100	47⅜	45⅜	46¾	47½
106	98	6	du Pont deb	100	98	98	98	99½

—E—

5½	1⅛	..	Eastern Roll Mill	2100	4⅝	4⅜	4⅜	5
62½	46	3	Eastman Kodak	5400	60⅜	59½	60¼	61½
8	3⅛	..	Eaton Axle & Sp	4600	8	7⅞	7¼	7
1	⅜	..	Eitington Schild	100	1	1	1	1
20⅞	10	..	Elec Auto-iLte	26500	18½	16	17	17
2⅝	1	..	Elec Boat	1200	1Q	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
1⅞	1	..	Elec & Mus Ind	1100	1¾	1¾	1¾	1⅝
8¾	3½	..	Elec Pow & Lt	14000	6¾	6¼	6½	6¾
18¾	6½	..	El Pw&L 6% pf	400	11½	11	11	11¾
35	21	2	Elec Sto Battery	2300	34½	33¼	33½	35
40½	26	3	Endicott Johnson	400	39¼	38⅞	39½	39½
9½	4	..	Engineers Pub S	100	6¼	6¼	6¼	6½
35	15	8½	Engineers PS ww	100	25	25	25	25
11	6½	1	Equitable Off Bldg	800	9¾	9	9¾	9¼
7¾	4½	..	Erie RR 1pf	100	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	6½
5¼	2½	..	Erie RR 2pf	100	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
4⅞	3	..	Eureka Vacuum	100	4⅞	4⅜	4⅜	..

—F—

4⅜	2½	..	Fairbanks Morse	200	4¾	4¼	4¼	4¾
18	10	..	Fairbanks M pf	20	17	17	17	..
10½	4¾	..	Fed Lt & Trac	500	8¼	8	8	7¾
2½	¾	..	Fed Motor Tr	200	2¼	2¼	2¼	2
3½	1⅝	..	Fed Water Serv	500	2½	2¼	2¼	2½
18½	7½	.60	Fed'l Dept Sto	200	18	18	18	18
20¼	10¼	1.20	Fidelity Phe F In	2800	19⅞	18¾	18⅞	18⅝
7½	5	.64	Fifth Ave Bus	110	6¾	6½	6½	..
16½	9	.80	Filene's S

Financial: News and Comment

British Bank Has Plan to Stabilize Commodity Prices

Suggests United States Issue Reserve Bank Notes Without Gold Backing

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—An opportunity for the United States by currency action to stabilize prices internally and improve prospects of world's monetary agreement is seen by the Midland Bank, one of Britain's five chief financial institutions.

The bank's argument, as developed in its current monthly review, is based upon the inherent strength of the American monetary position and the flexibility conferred upon it by recent developments.

The United States, the bank says, in suspending the operation of the gold standard while maintaining the exchange value of the dollar, has effected what is almost a free market, the only restraint being upon speculative or capital purchases of foreign currencies by American residents. [This statement must be read in the light of the fact that it was made just prior to America's suspension of exchange stability on the gold standard—Ed.] The bank goes on to suggest that it would be quite possible for resumption of American full gold payments for external purposes to take place immediately without undue risk of embarrassingly heavy withdrawals.

Such resumption, the bank thinks, might advantageously exclude renewal of freedom to withdraw gold for internal circulation or hoarding, thereby effecting "much needed modernization" of the American monetary system.

The bank further observes that serious inconvenience is liable to accrue to the central banking authorities if paper currency possesses the "totally unnecessary quality of convertibility into gold coin." Should the American paper currency be permanently deprived of this quality, the bank adds, "it will be all to the good in the interests of the world's monetary peace, if we are to assume a general return to gold."

Going on to discuss the conflicting views of American "inflationists" and "sound money" advocates the bank puts forward as a compromise "the issue of Reserve Bank notes to such extent only as would arrest the fall in commodity prices." In this case the bank foresees a time when the notes issued by the Reserve Banks, whether with or without a gold backing, would become the dominant form of currency.

Such currency would be in a position comparable to that of Bank of England notes which are the sole circulating paper currency in England and Wales. In order to maintain the necessary element of elasticity in such a system, the bank favors the retention of "Federal Reserve Bank notes" (i. e., notes unbacked by gold) in addition to "Federal Reserve notes" which are so covered. This, it remarks, would enable the gold holding of the Federal Reserve Banks to be raised or lowered at discretion by substituting backed for unbacked notes in circulation or vice versa as circumstances might dictate.

The Midland Bank occupies a unique position of authority in Britain owing to its having at its head Mr. Reginald McKenna, ex-Chancellor of the Exchequer, and one of the foremost world experts upon finance. Its suggestions for currency action in the United States carry considerable weight in Lombard Street.

Raise Output Schedule Of Freeman Shoe Corp.

BELOIT, Wis., April 25 (AP)—The Freeman Shoe Corporation, manufacturers of men's shoes has increased its production schedule from a 30 to 40 hour a week basis, it was announced by H. C. Freeman, vice-president.

"All during the bank moratorium and a period following, we did not curtail our factory operations which were then on a 30-hour a week basis," Mr. Freeman said. "All of our 850 former employees are now working full time and we expect to continue on this basis indefinitely."

Dividends

Railway & Light Securities Co. declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.50 a share on preferred stock, payable May 1 to stock of record April 26.

Allied Kid Company declared the regular quarterly preferred dividend of $1.62½ a share, payable May 1 to stock of record April 25.

Manville-Jenckes Plans Filed

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 25—Receivers for Manville-Jenckes Co. of Rhode Island and North Carolina filed with Superior Court notice of reorganization plans under which all property of the firm, which has been under receivership about two years, would be sold as a going concern. Stockholders and claimholders have been notified of reorganization plans and a hearing on the proposals will be held before Superior Court Judge Churchill April 28.

World Zinc Output Up

NEW YORK, April 25 (AP)—World zinc production in March aggregated 83,826 short tons, compared with 75,619 in February and 80,158 in March, 1932, reports the American Bureau of Metal Statistics. Output in the United States amounted to 22,095 tons, an increase of about 2000 tons over February.

Kansas City Power & Light

Kansas City Power & Light Company's March net income was $237,952 after interest, depreciation, federal taxes, etc., compared with $339,883 in March, 1932. For the 12 months ended March 31, 1933, net income was $3,721,879, compared with $4,375,548 in the 12 months ended March 31, 1932.

Central of Georgia Railway

The Central of Georgia Railway announced today that interest will be paid May 1, the due date, on the 5 per cent collateral trust bonds of the Central Railroad & Banking Corporation of Georgia. The latter is a subsidiary of the railroad, which is in receivership.

Public Service of Indiana

CHICAGO, April 25—Public Service Company of Indiana omitted the quarterly dividend of $1.50 on the $6 cumulative preferred due for payment May 15.

Depositors Paid In Alphabetical Order

By the Associated Press

Detroit, April 25

THIS was "D and E" Day at offices of the closed First National Bank-Detroit as that institution and the Guardian National Bank of Commerce continued paying 30 per cent to depositors whose funds have been tied up since the beginning of the Michigan bank holiday in February.

All day yesterday—banking hours were extended until 8 p. m. —customers lined up at the old banks and their branches to receive their checks, and many of them went at once to the new National Bank of Detroit to cash them and then to stores to spend the money.

The First National yesterday had money for those whose names begin with A, B, or C, and the alphabetical payment will continue for 10 days or so. "First come, first served" is the rule at the Guardian.

Dollar Higher As Dominion Takes Action on Gold

NEW YORK, April 25 (AP)—The American dollar was slightly firmer today in terms of Canadian exchange following announcement that Canada had passed an order-in-council suspending redemption of Dominion notes in gold.

Announcement of Canada's action was regarded here as formal recognition of a situation which has been in existence since Great Britain went off the gold standard in September, 1931.

The Dominion Notes Act, as amended a month ago, authorizes the Governor in Council to suspend redemption in gold whenever it is deemed advisable. E. N. Rhodes, Canadian Minister of Finance, told the House of Commons that the order was passed about two weeks ago. He said he would table the order today.

In Wall Street banking circles familiar with the Canadian situation it was estimated that Canada has between $70,000,000 and $75,000,000 of gold against total outstanding Dominion notes amounting to $150,000,000. This would represent a coverage of around 50 per cent. Approximately $50,000,000 of the notes are held by the general public, it was said.

While the principle of gold coverage for Canadian money has been strictly maintained, in the same manner as now prevails in the United States, there have been no redemptions in gold by the Canadian Government since England left gold, with the exception of small quantities for personal purposes.

For all practical purposes, therefore, it is pointed out, Canada has been off the gold standard since September, 1931, and the order-in-council merely regularizes a procedure which has been adopted following that date.

Under the present arrangement gold exports in Canada are banned except by government license.

LONDON, April 25 (AP)—The dollar improved today, closing at $3.84 to the pound, against a close of $3.88½ yesterday. In the course of the trading the dollar fluctuated between $3.89½ and $3.83½.

PARIS, April 25 (AP)—The American dollar closed today at 22.87 francs, off 8 centimes from yesterday.

In the course of the trading quotations ranged between 22.85 and 22.90. The market was quiet awaiting developments in New York and Washington.

Phillips Petroleum Gross Income Lower

BARTLESVILLE, Okla., April 25 (AP)—The Phillips Petroleum Company had a gross income of $11,463,017.29 in the first quarter of 1933, as compared to $13,271,426.60 in the like period last year, Frank Phillips, president, was prepared to report to stockholders at their annual meeting here today.

The company's net operating income in the first quarter of 1933 was reported at $1,428,214.40, as compared to $3,095,070.49 in the corresponding three months of 1932.

3300 Plymouths Sold in Week

In the week ended April 15 more than 3300 Plymouth sixes were sold by Dodge, DeSoto and Chrysler dealers. This represented an increase of 22 per cent over the previous week and was the largest week's business since the week ended June 25, 1932. Unfilled orders for the de luxe and standard Plymouth now exceed 7000 units.

L. A. Curb Prolongs Trading

LOS ANGELES, April 25—Because of stimulated market interest, Los Angeles Curb Exchange extended the session Monday until 2:30 p. m., instead of closing at the regular time, 2 p. m. Eastern stocks traded here were generally selling fractionally higher than the close on the New York market Monday.

Minneapolis-Honeywell Omits

NEW YORK, April 25—Minneapolis-Honeywell Regulator Company deferred action on the quarterly dividend payment on the common due for payment May 15. The previous disbursement was 25 cents Feb. 15, 1933. Net sales the quarter ended March 31 were $382,522, compared with $575,923 in the like quarter of 1932.

L. A. Young Spring & Wire

L. A. Young Spring & Wire Corp. reports for the quarter ended March 31, 1933, net income of $8444 after depreciation, federal taxes, etc., equal to two cents a share on the 388,198 shares of no-par stock, excluding 24,302 shares in the treasury, compared with $5773, or one cent a share, in the first quarter of 1932.

Belding-Heminway Profit

Belding-Heminway Company reports for the quarter ended March 31, 1933, net profit of $35,203 after taxes, depreciation, interest, etc., equal to 12 cents a share on the 465,032 shares, compared with a net loss of $29,700 in the first quarter of 1932.

Barnet Leather Co. Loss

Barnet Leather Company reports for the year ended Dec. 31, 1932, net loss of $951,116 after taxes, loss on sale of capital assets, reduction of investment in Lilly Leather Company and other charges, compared with a net loss of $208,147 in 1931.

Cotton Cloth In Good Demand By All Purchasers

Buyers Finding a Greater Scarcity Than Expected —Mills Make Profit

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., April 25—The cotton cloth market surged forward last week in company with nearly all other commodities and securities. The presidential order of Wednesday had the initial effect expected of it. Buyers who had been withholding their orders came in to fill their needs, and found a greater scarcity of goods than they expected.

They have been proclaiming that the mills would soon pile up such a surplus, unless they resorted to curtailment of operations, that the prices would again be broken.

The mills have been declining orders for delivery beyond May unless a protecting clause was inserted in the contract to permit of a readjustment of price to offset the expected taxation due to bills now pending in Congress.

Some Mills Make Profit

This has resulted in cleaning up present stocks on hand in nearly all constructions as well as engaging the expected production for May, so that instead of a surplus as predicted by the buyers there is developing an actual scarcity which justifies some advance in prices independent of the inflationary lift. The combined result has lifted the mill margin to somewhere near the profit point of average equipment, and shows the more efficient mills a real profit.

Compared with the previous week the basic print cloth, 4.00-yard 80x80s, advanced one-half cent or equal to two cents a pound of cotton which itself advanced only one cent. Nevertheless, compared with prices of a year ago, the manufacturing margin has not yet reached last year's parity.

While mills and merchants are both awaiting the definite outcome of laws affecting the cotton industry now pending in Congress, they have ceased to worry and have decided to accept what is enacted and adjust their business to it. Southern manufacturers who opposed the "30-hour bill" have concluded that their opposition is futile.

Passage of Bill Doubted

The opposition to this bill comes from so many sources that many doubt its passage. The Administration seems committed to the bill and expects its passage in approximately the same form.

Merchants are agreed that in any case the prices for cotton and cotton goods are bound to increase somewhat further. This has induced a flood of buying orders which gives the mills the control of the market.

Buyers who were unwilling to accept contracts containing restrictive clauses were willing last week to take the goods on any terms which the mills dictated. Thus many orders were taken for deliveries running into June, and buyers sought deliveries as late as August that the mills were unwilling to accept.

In the print cloth division, while the activity was somewhat diminished early in the week, prices were firm and activity increased greatly with advancing prices the last half of the week. Broadcloths were also very active and strong.

Sheetings were equally strong and active. The heavy buying of the last two weeks has improved the technical situation of all the more popular numbers in this section.

Fine Goods Active

In the fine goods division business was more active and embraced a wider variety of goods than has been obtained for some weeks, but there was not much change in prices. The manufacturers were glad to move the goods at ruling prices.

The recent popularity of those lawn constructions suitable for organdie finish has caused a number of mills to "run out" on other constructions and to switch to those styles which were in demand at relatively higher prices. The result has been a steady reduction in the stocks on hand of higher counts, since the goods sold were not being replaced.

Buyers desiring moderate quantities of these higher count goods found them scarce, which induced them to extend their purchases to other styles lest they be caught in a shortage.

The demand for organdies and organdie finished lawns seemed insatiable. It is said that unsold April goods have vanished.

Rayon cloth markets have been somewhat confused. No sooner had prices been adjusted to the lower rayon yarn prices of a month ago than the danger began to threaten of an advance due to inflation. Many mills withdrew their goods from market and buyers also held off.

Kildun Would Shut Down

MEXICO CITY, April 25—Contending further work is unprofitable because of low prices, Kildun Mining Company, operating in San Luis Potosi State, applied to the State Board of Conciliation and Arbitration to suspend operations temporarily, according to a report from its inspector in the Commonwealth, received by the Federal Labor Department. The department is exerting efforts to avert a shutdown, as the workers contend the enterprise is obtaining good prices for its silver.

Atlas Tack Corp. Loss

Atlas Tack Corporation reports for the quarter ended March 31, 1933, net loss of $233, compared with net loss of $22,261 in the like quarter of 1932, and net loss of $20,328 in 1931. Net sales for the three months ended March 31, 1933, totaled $212,809, compared with $310,581 in the first three months of 1932 and with $392,552 in 1931.

Pennsylvania Electric & Gas

Pennsylvania Electric & Gas Corporation and subsidiaries for the year ended Dec. 31, 1932, reports net profit of $429,160 after taxes, interest, depreciation, etc., compared with $411,133 in 1931.

American Colortype Sales

American Colortype Co. reports sales for the quarter ended March 31 of $1,369,998, compared with $1,909,899 in the first quarter of 1932.

National Sugar Refining Co. Has an Exceptional Record

Covers Regular Dividend in Last Few Years by Substantial Margin—Increases Working Capital in 1932—Stock Up 60 Per Cent

By G. R. ERICSON

The remarkable improvement in the sugar market has called attention to the strengthening statistical position of sugar concerns and to the prospects for increased profits during the coming year.

It is hardly realized that in the short time since early in February, raw sugar has made the sensational advance of almost 100 per cent, or from 0.65c a pound to 1.25c a pound for spots made a few days ago.

Due to the fact that the rise has been slow and almost constant, the steepness of the ascent has not been generally appreciated. Sugar futures, too, are at the highest levels in two years.

While it is the producers of raw sugar that benefit most from the current appreciation in price, this discussion concerns itself with one of the largest two cane sugar refiners in the country, the National Sugar Refining Company. Outside of an expected general increase in sugar consumption expected to follow increased industrial activity attendant upon inflation policies and disregarding the possibility of bettering its respective position in the industry, National Sugar has already benefited to a very considerable extent by an appreciation in the value of its inventories of raw and refined sugars, which on Dec. 31, 1932, stood at about $3,500,000. The estimate of the improvement in the company's position can be judged from the advance in the company's stock which yesterday made a new high for the year at 35½, up 60 per cent from the low.

Maintains Regular Dividend

National Refining is one of the few sugar concerns that have maintained an unchanged dividend policy throughout the entire depression period. More than that, its $2 dividend, inaugurated early in 1929 following a split-up of the old $100 par shares into four shares of no par stock, has been covered in each of the last three years with a substantial margin to spare. The company has always kept a strong financial position and it is gratifying to stockhoolders to note that net working capital at the end of 1932 was larger than in either of the two preceding years.

Incorporated in 1900 as a consolidation of the Mollenhauer Sugar Refining Company, the National Sugar Refining Company and the New York Sugar Refining Company, the combined organizations soon assumed a leading position in United States markets. It added to its assets in 1927 by the purchase of the Edgewater refinery of the Warner Sugar Refining Company at a reported price of $7,000,000, paying approximately $2,000,000 in cash, and assuming Warner's first mortgage 7 per cent bonds of 1941.

The Edgewater refinery is located on about 25 acres at Edgewater, N. J., opposite 125th Street, New York, with a water frontage of about 1740 feet, fully equipped with piers and docks for ocean-going steamships. There is another refinery at Long Island City, N. Y. The combined capacity of the plants is more than 10,000,000 pounds of raw sugar daily, or the equivalent of 30,000 barrels of refined sugar. The company's product sold under the trade name "Jack Frost" represents about 16 per cent of the country's consumptive requirements.

The sugar refiners have always operated in a highly competitive market. The decline in consumption the last few years and the increased imports of refined sugar from abroad, especially Cuba, has steadily narrowed profits. This is reflected in the drop in share earnings of National Sugar from $5.62 in 1928 to $2.35 in 1932.

Good Earnings Record

The profit record of the company in the last eight years is shown in the accompanying table:

	Net income	Earned a share
1932	$1,413,808	$2.35
1931	2,116,028	3.53
1930	2,406,841	4.01
1929	2,954,744	4.92
1928	3,372,986	5.62
1927	292,485	.49
1926	3,567,289	5.94
1925	2,107,663	3.51

Based on the 600,000 shares now outstanding the average net earned in the last eight years averages $4.34 a share or more than twice the current dividend rate.

The company is well fortified with cash and marketable securities, these totaling on Dec. 31 last $2,983,780 compared with $3,131,932 the year before. Total current assets were $9,794,881 against current liabilities of $1,094,694, which compares with current assets and liabilities in 1931 of $10,073,254 and $1,669,599, indicating a betterment in liquid position of about $300,000.

Funded debt has been reduced year by year and now stands at $3,059,400. Surplus has increased steadily and totaled $11,477,226 at the end of last year. There is only one class of stock, namely 600,000 no par shares. Dividends have been paid without interruption in the last two decades. With the stock around 35, the present rate of $2 annually affords a yield of about 5.6 per cent.

A Window in Wall Street

Polite Spoliation

IT IS no more possible to have an exact working out of the principles of equity in a world of fluctuating currency ratios than it is possible to have a static society. Almost from time immemorial the rubber dollar or the rubber pound, franc or mark has worked hardship on large sections of population which have been utterly unable to protect themselves from the inescapable consequences of a unit of currency which stretched outrageously in some years and compressed uncomfortably in others. Inflation has followed deflation, with the former taking away from creditors and the latter extracting toll from hard-pressed debtors. One London editor puts inflation as a "polite form of spoliation," but the definition can as readily apply to deflation. The former is unjust to owners of fixed-income bearing securities, such as bonds, mortgages and preferred stocks, as well as to savings bank depositors, insurance policy holders, pensioners and those who lend money and is directly kind to those who owe money, to owners of all kinds of property and indirectly to farmers. Deflation is unjust to debtors and irrationally kind to those with fixed incomes and money lenders.

Since there are always more debtors than creditors, naturally inflation is more popular than deflation. Besides creditors recover more readily, while debtors' margins are usually so thin that a protracted adverse period may wipe them out. If it be argued that either of these forms of legalized and unintentional theft—inflation and deflation — are correctives of each other, there can be little quibble with the assertion that stability of the purchasing power of the monetary unit is the goal for which to strive. A dollar which buys one bushel of wheat at one period should not be able to buy two bushels at another, for this penalizes honest labor and puts a premium on fortuitousness. It is possible that a measure of stability may be attained by pegging the dollar, pound and franc at some fixed points near present levels, as a first step, but there still are students who look longingly for a measure of values based on a commodity price index.

* * *

These Cure-Alls

Due to the swift march of events it is impossible for the layman to keep up with the flood of proposals that have poured in on Congress and appeared in print designed to bring back prosperity. Solutions of inflationary character are legion, and it is only due to the extreme depth of the present slump that so many of them have been considered seriously. If he who sedulously reads the newspapers were disposed to look back in the history books, he would find that the same kind of proposals vouched for a cure-all were printed in the records for the depression periods of 1873 and 1893. That practically all of these "remedies" found the waste-paper basket is due to the innate conservatism of the American people that eventually finds expression in legislative enactment. It is entirely possible that when the present ebullition of schemes has settled down to a calmer consideration of something not of the "boot-strap" lifting variety, we may find the ship of state carrying on under a sound money plan that distributes the necessary sacrifices as equitably as possible and points to adequate purchasing power for the largest number of people.

* * *

A Carver Plan

Some plans have all the earmarks of plausibility as well as the weight of opinion that goes with statements from prominent economic counselors. The latest addition to the panaceas going into the hopper comes from the pen of Thomas Nixon Carver, political economist, who occupies a professorial chair at Harvard. His diagnosis of the cause of the depression derives from an analysis of the cause of the boom that preceded it. Too much credit, begun in the war period and continued through to 1928 brought about ill-considered inflation swollen to the bursting point. Then, says the professor, the American people were not taxed enough which made possible excessive spending, and this in turn resulted in too great an expansion in productive capacity. Now credit should again be used in greater quantity, but it won't expand until people think their money safe, and so the Harvard solon says flatly—let's have a government guarantee of bank deposits. That will bring back confidence. Then, to raise commodity prices he would subsidize gold production. A few more million ounces of gold, he avers, would be worth billions to the world at large and raise the general price level. However, he doesn't point out where there are any more new gold fields or tell whether the mines now producing the precious metal can increase their production. Besides what appears to be needed today is some immediate and not a remote remedy. The world cannot wait for snail-like recovery without danger of worse relapse. Hence the pre-disposition to listen to talk of cutting the gold content of the dollar.

G. R. E.

Harriman Trust Depositors Not To Get Full Pay

Payments Limited to 50 Cents on Dollar—May Carry Issue Further

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, April 25—Depositors in the closed Harriman National Bank and Trust Company, who were informed two weeks ago that the Treasury Department in Washington was making arrangements for them to be paid "in full and promptly," have learned that the most they can expect to receive is 50 cents on the dollar until the frozen assets of the institution are liquidated or the move to hold the New York Clearing House Association liable is successful.

Mr. Emil Schlesinger, a lawyer representing a large group of depositors, said today that Mr. Arthur A. Ballantine, Undersecretary of the Treasury, had assured him in a telephone conversation from Washington yesterday that the immediate payment would be only 50 per cent. Asked how that could be reconciled with Secretary of the Treasury Woodin's announcement that he had asked the Manufacturers' Trust Company to carry out plans for paying the depositors their $24,000,000 at once, Mr. Ballantine merely said he would communicate these observations to Mr. Woodin, according to Mr. Schlesinger. An attempt to arbitrate the New York Clearing House Association's responsibility to depositors of the Harriman National Bank and Trust Company, because of various assurances alleged to have been made by that institution and also on account of advertisements in the daily press that the Clearing House stood back of its members, was still under way, Mr. Schlesinger quoted Mr. Ballantine as saying.

Meanwhile it was reported that Mr. Woodin had run into a snag in efforts to hold the Clearing House responsible because of legal difficulties which, it was held, would expose the directors of the Clearing House to damage suits if they used their depositors' or stockholders' funds to rescue another bank.

Pamphlet Report Of Union Pacific

The Union Pacific Railroad System pamphlet report for 1932 shows total assets of $1,186,012,328, Dec. 31, compared with $1,196,688,305, Dec. 31, 1931, and profit and loss surplus $259,504,110 compared with $266,041,344. Current assets, including $23,982,665 United States Government bonds and notes, were $67,017,978 and current liabilities $16,976,517. On Dec. 31, 1931, United States Government bonds and notes totaled $26,982,665, current asset $69,508,747 and current liabilitie $20,895,947.

Net income of $20,634,888 after charges, the same as in the preliminary statement, is equal after dividends on 4 per cent preferred to $7.49 a shore on 2,222,910 shares of common, compared with $26,057,312 or $9.93 a share on common in 1931.

Long Bell Lumber Corp.

Long Bell Lumber Corporation reports for the quarter ended March 31 net loss of $1,091,360 after depreciation, depletion and interest.

Store-Door Delivery Planned for May 1

Philadelphia, April 25

DECLARING "progress has not come to an end," Counsel Bikle of the Pennsylvania Railroad filed with the Interstate Commerce Commission an answer to the petition to suspend tariff covering collection and delivery of freight in New York and the metropolitan district of New Jersey, saying discussion will not contribute toward a solution of the problem a fraction of what would be learned by experiment.

"The Pennsylvania is persuaded," he said, "that a standstill policy is not in accord with present necessities." Having found it impossible to secure unanimity of action among roads serving New York territory, the Pennsylvania decided to act independently. It therefore plans to establish this new service for both carload and less-than-carload freight shipments May 1 if the tariff on file with the commission is allowed to become effective.

Central Maine Power 1932 Net Income $1,669,219

Central Maine Power Co. reports for the 1932 calendar year net income after all charges and taxes of $1,669,219. After payment of $1,298,234 preferred dividends and $350,000 common dividends, there was a surplus for the year of $20,985.

For the 1931 year the company reported net of $2,388,313, from which was deducted preferred dividends of $1,282,557, interest paid on notes junior to preferred stock, $514,305, and common dividends of $500,000, leaving a balance of $91,451.

In his remarks to shareholders President Walter S. Wyman says in part:

"The total electric output for the year amounted to 363,779,868 kilowatt hours, or a decrease of 18 per cent.

"Total number of customers served on Dec. 31, 1932, was 82,170.

"Practically every town your company serves now has the sliding scale rate which automatically decreases as the use increases.

"About 11 cents out of every dollar which your company collects from its customers now goes to pay state and municipal taxes. In addition, 14½ per cent of your company's net income goes to pay Federal income taxes."

Eastern Gas and Fuel Earns 39 Cents a Share

Eastern Gas and Fuel Associates reports for the 12 months ended March 31, 1933, surplus earnings of $776,845 after all charges and after dividends on the 4½ per cent prior preference stock and 6 per cent preferred, equal to 39 cents a share on the 1,987,762 common shares. This statement excludes income from 6 per cent preferred stock owned by Eastern Gas and Fuel Associates and subsidiaries.

For the 12 months ended March 31, 1932 the company reported a surplus after all charges and after dividends on two classes of preferred stock, of $1,727,190, equal to 87 cents a share on common.

New Plan For Central Trust Of Cambridge

Two-Thirds of Subscriptions Will Go Toward Stock of New Bank

The reorganization committee of the closed Central Trust Company of Cambridge, in a letter to stockholders, states that while there was a large oversubscription under the plan of reorganization of last October, some features of the plan did not meet with the approval of the Commissioner of Banks, and a new plan has been drawn up which meets with his approval.

Under the new plan, a stockholder may subscribe the full amount of his liability on the stock of the closed bank, two-thirds of which amount will be represented by stock in the new bank and the other third by certificates of beneficial interest in the class "B" assets remaining after payment of depositors in full.

Two other courses are open, i. e., to subscribe for part of the liability and pay the balance in cash or pay the entire liability in cash and receive nothing, the bank commissioner having deemed it necessary to enforce the double liability of stockholders of the closed bank.

Prior to the opening of the new bank, stockholders will receive an offer from the Shawmut Association (an affiliate of the National Shawmut Bank of Boston) to exchange stock in the new bank for stock of the Shawmut Association. This offer will be conditional upon the Shawmut Association's securing the majority, but not more than two-thirds, of the stock of the new bank.

The new bank is to purchase sufficient assets of the closed bank to insure immediate payment of a dividend of between 40 per cent and 50 per cent to savings depositors and of 25 per cent to commercial depositors.

The proportion of subscription to be credited to capital and surplus and number of shares to be received by subscribers will not be determined until amount of total subscription is known.

The latest plan is conditional upon the receipt of sufficient subscriptions to enable the new bank to start with capital and surplus of not less than $500,000 and also upon acquisition by Shawmut Association of at least a majority of the stock of the new trust company.

United Aircraft Orders Equal to Its Shipments

NEW YORK, April 25 (AP)—Orders received so far this year by United Aircraft Transport Company have virtually equaled shipments, Edward A. Deeds, chairman of the board, informed stockholders at their annual meeting today.

Asked as to the prospect of air-mail payments being reduced, Mr. Deeds said he expected further cuts might occur, but so long as they were not reduced more rapidly than passenger traffic increased, he was "not disturbed about the situation." Directors were reëlected.

Loose-Wiles Biscuit Company

Loose-Wiles Biscuit Company reports for the quarter ended March 31 net profit of $365,097 after taxes, charges, etc., compared with $423,067 in the first quarter of 1932.

Complete Banking Facilities
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Penn Nine Away To Poor Start

First Three League Games Lost—Veteran Material on Baseball Squad

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, April 25—Pennsylvania got away to a poor start in the Eastern Intercollegiate Baseball League, by losing its first game to Harvard and the following two to Columbia. That the team may yet redeem itself is indicated by its victory over Yale, last Saturday, by a score of 3 to 1.

It is a veteran team which Dr. Walter L. Cariss, who moved over with the new régime into faculty membership, is working with this season. A complete infield, two members of the regular outfield and most of the battery candidates of 1932 are still available, with an abundant supply of substitute material from the sophomores, including several of the varsity basketball team, which showed so well last winter. But the quality was none too high last year, and the chief effort to be made is to develop a stronger batting average, with better work in the field, where errors were frequent last spring.

In place of William S. Graupner, last year captain and center fielder, who graduated, and was leading batter in the league, William S. Shanahan '35, a football halfback, is a leading candidate for the center field position. Battling with him is Henry H. Kozloff '35, of the basketball squad, also a good hitter as a freshman, who had a chance to show his skill in the Harvard and Columbia games. Flanking them are Harry Hendler '33, at left field, and Melbourne W. Hemeon '33, at right, the positions they held last year.

Spare Outfielders

Another member of the group of sophomores who were on the basketball team, Francis A. O'Donnell '35, is in support of Hendler, at left, with Arthur D. Baker Jr. '34, reliable as a relief man last year, ready to step in for Hemeon. Others listed for the positions include Henry K. Cressman '33, and Thomas S. Clark '35, while Robert S. Jones '33, a candidate for third base, can be shifted to the outfield.

Though the infield of last season is entirely intact, some changes may be made before the final lineup is settled. The chief of these involves Robert L. Freeman '35, freshman third baseman last year, and center of the basketball team. He is now second-string man for the corner, but his great height and batting ability may give him the permanent position, with Jones filling in as general utility man both inside and outside the infield. Capt. George H. Martens '33 is at first base, John B. Powel '34 again at second base and Donald S. Kellett '34 at shortstop. All of these won their letters last year. Joseph W. Chanda '35, played third against Yale and was leadoff man. Other relief infielders and pinch hitters include Jules Gustaferri '33 and Thomas R. Mack '34.

Powhida Returns

With the return to the squad of John Paul Powhida, '33, who was doubtful at the start, the pitching staff is now complete, with John L. Jackson '33, leading pitcher, Powhida and Carl J. Perina '33, next in order, and Charles A. Simons '33, and Robert G. Kelly '33, the other veterans. In addition to these, John D. Horne '35, Harold A. Sked '34, Norman J. Skversky '35, and Wilbur R. Wosnitzer '33, are listed as possibilities.

Nicholas F. Trerotola '33, and Perina, also a pitcher, will divide the position behind the plate, with Roy P. Magarigal '34, and Horace D. Sheesley '35, also possibilities.

The balance of the season will find the players busy, with the inclusion of the Harvard and Columbia games already lost telling against them in the league championship. The balance of the schedule:

April *29—Yale at New Haven.
May 3—Swarthmore at Swarthmore; *5—Dartmouth at Hanover; *6—Harvard at Boston; 13—Penn A. C.; *17—Cornell (two games); *20—Princeton; 24—Penn A. C.; *27—Princeton at Princeton.
June *3—Dartmouth.

*League games.

Seeded Players Win Way to Second Round

HOT SPRINGS, Va., April 25 (AP)—Seeded players had little difficulty advancing to the second round of the annual Homestead tennis tournament here yesterday.

Francis X. Shields of Greenwich, Conn., did not have to extend himself to defeat Carl B. Brown of Detroit. Lester R. Stoefen and Marcel Rainville drew first-round byes.

In the women's matches Virginia E. Hilleary and Mrs. Agnes S. Lamme, seeded players, drew first-byes. The summary:

Men's Singles

William Bragow, Orange, N. J., won from Joseph Mullaney, by default.
Richard Covington, Asheville, defeated Point Johnson, Wilmington, 6—1, 6—2.
Francis X. Shields defeated C. B. Brown, Detroit, 6—0, 6—2.
Robert Van Lear, Clifton Forge, won from Gerald F. Warburg, New York, by default.
Alex Keiles, Baltimore, defeated Dr. M. M. Flies, Clifton Forge, 6—4, 6—2.
Eddie Jacobs, Baltimore, defeated Eddie Reeves, New York, 6—0, 6—1.
Marcel Rainville, Canada, defeated H. S. Campbell, Chicago, 6—1, 6—1.

Women's Singles

Eliza Coxe defeated Mrs. John Fulton, 6—1, 6—3.
Alison Harrison defeated Beatrice Coughlin, 6—0, 6—1.
Jean Schweppe defeated Miss M. Rainville, 6—0, 6—0.
Barbara Stoddard, New York, defeated Dorcas Stranahan, Toledo, 6—0, 6—3.
Mrs. H. Barger Wallach defeated Abigail I. Sard, 6—3, 6—4.

Miller Widens Lead

SYRACUSE, N. Y., April 25 (AP)—Joe Miller of Buffalo widened his lead in the national match game bowling championship last night to 573, taking the fourth 10-game block in the series by 146 pins from Stewart Watson of Chicago. Both displayed good form, and the block was easily the best rolled to date in the series. Miller was troubled constantly through the night by the four and 10 pins.

Giants Purchase George Uhle

NEW YORK, April 25 (AP)—The New York Giants yesterday purchased George Uhle, veteran right-hand pitcher of the Detroit Tigers, the club announced. While no purchase price was revealed, it was believed Uhle was secured for the inter-league waiver price, $7500. Uhle has pitched for Detroit for the last four seasons, being traded to the Tigers after 10 years with the Cleveland Indians.

College Golf Result

Northwestern 408, Loyola 443.

Hockey Champions For 1933

Stanley Cup—New York Rangers.
National H. L.—Toronto Maple Leafs.
International H. L.—Buffalo Bisons.
Western Canada H. L.—Edmonton Eskimos.
American Hockey Association—Kansas City Pla-Mors.
Central Hockey League—Minneapolis Millers.
California H. L.—Oakland Sheiks.
Canadian-American H. L.—Boston Cubs.
Canadian Senior Amateur Champion—Moncton (N. B.) Hawks.
Canadian Junior Amateur Champion—Newmarket Redmen.
U. S. Amateur Champion—Atlantic City Sea Gulls.
World Amateur Champion—Massachusetts Rangers.

British Association Football Standings

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

English League—First Division

	W	D	L	Goals For	Agst	Pts
The Arsenal	25	7	8	115	56	57
Aston Villa	21	8	10	85	66	50
Sheffield Wed	20	9	11	77	64	49
Newcastle United	22	5	13	68	58	49
West Bromwich A.	19	8	12	78	62	46
Huddersfield T'wn.	17	10	13	63	51	44
Leeds United	15	14	11	59	56	44
Derby County	14	14	12	73	65	42
Portsmouth	17	6	17	70	75	40
Everton	15	9	16	78	70	39
Sheffield United	15	9	15	70	78	39
Sunderland	15	9	16	62	76	39
Blackburn Rovers	14	10	16	76	93	38
Birmingham	14	9	16	55	51	37
Manchester City	16	5	19	67	66	37
Liverpool	13	11	16	74	81	37
Middlesbrough	12	9	19	58	73	33
Chelsea	13	6	21	58	71	32
Wolverhampt'n W.	12	8	20	74	92	32
Bolton Wanderers	11	9	20	73	90	31
Leicester City	9	13	18	65	87	31
Blackpool	13	4	23	65	82	30

Second Division

Stoke City	24	6	10	72	35	54
Tottenham Hot.	19	14	6	92	48	52
Fulham	20	10	10	78	63	50
Bury	19	9	12	81	56	47
Notts Forest	16	14	10	65	58	46
Millwall Athletic	16	10	14	58	55	42
Manchester Unit.	15	12	13	67	64	42
Bradford City	14	12	14	64	57	40
Notts County	15	10	15	65	71	40
Preston North E.	15	9	16	71	69	39
Southampton	17	5	18	62	63	39
Plymouth Argyle	15	9	16	58	62	39
Swansea Town	13	9	17	47	53	39
Bradford	15	8	17	67	70	38
Grimsby Town	12	13	15	72	83	37
Port Vale	13	10	16	60	70	36
Oldham	14	8	18	65	77	36
Lincoln City	11	13	16	69	79	35
Burnley	10	13	16	65	76	33
West Ham United.	12	9	15	73	89	33
Chesterfield	10	10	20	53	81	30
Charlton	11	7	21	56	82	29

Third Division—Northern Section

Hull City	24	7	8	93	41	55
Wrexham	22	8	8	103	50	52
Chester	22	7	10	86	52	51
Stockport County	18	12	9	86	52	48
Walsall	19	8	13	74	57	46
Barnsley	18	8	14	89	77	44
Barrow	18	7	15	58	54	43
Doncaster Rovers.	15	10	17	67	68	40
Gateshead	17	8	14	72	65	42
Crewe Alexandra.	19	3	18	76	81	41
Tranmere Rovers.	16	7	16	69	63	39
Accrington St'nl'y.	14	10	15	75	72	38
Southport	15	7	17	65	63	37
Hartlepool United.	15	7	18	82	107	38
Halifax Town	14	8	18	65	83	36
Mansfield Town.	13	7	20	76	94	33
Rotherham Unit.	13	6	21	54	82	32
Carlisle United.	12	7	20	44	66	31
New Brighton	11	9	20	63	86	31
York City	12	6	20	63	85	30
Rochdale	11	7	21	51	75	29
Darlington	9	8	22	60	98	26

Third Division—Southern Section

Brentford	25	7	6	86	46	57
Norwich City	21	12	7	85	54	54
Exeter City	22	9	8	84	47	53
Reading	18	12	8	98	64	48
Coventry City	19	5	16	104	74	43
Northampton	17	8	15	75	64	42
Crystal Palace	17	8	15	72	63	42
Gillingham	17	7	15	69	59	41
Bristol Rovers	14	12	13	59	55	40
Torquay	15	10	14	69	65	40
Watford	14	12	13	60	58	40
Southend United	15	10	15	61	77	40
Brighton	16	7	16	56	61	39
Luton Town	12	12	15	72	70	36
Queen's Prk Ran.	13	10	17	71	84	36
Bristol City	11	12	16	78	81	34
Aldershot Town	13	8	18	60	70	34
Bournemouth	11	12	17	58	79	34
Cardiff City	11	7	22	66	96	29
Newport County	11	7	22	60	100	29
Swindon Town	9	10	20	58	99	28
Clapton Orient	7	13	20	55	90	27

Scottish League—First Division

Glasgow Rangers	25	10	2	109	41	60
Motherwell	26	4	6	109	51	56
Heart of Mid.	20	8	9	82	50	48
Celtic	20	8	10	75	44	48
St. Johnstone	17	10	10	69	53	44
Aberdeen	18	6	13	85	54	42
Hamilton Acad.	18	6	13	58	74	42
St. Mirren	17	6	14	70	59	40
Partick Thistle	17	5	15	73	53	39
Queen's Park	16	7	13	73	77	39
Falkirk	15	5	17	69	69	35
Clyde	15	4	18	69	75	34
Third Lanark	14	5	17	67	77	33
Dundee	12	9	16	58	74	33
Kilmarnock	12	8	16	69	84	32
Ayr United	13	4	21	62	95	30
Cowdenbeath	10	5	22	64	107	25
Adrieonians	10	3	24	54	99	23
Greenock Morton.	6	8	23	49	97	20
East Stirling	6	3	28	52	113	15

Second Division

Hibernians	25	3	5	77	26	53
Queen of the S.	20	9	5	93	59	49
Dunfermline	20	7	6	88	42	47
Albion Rovers	19	2	13	82	57	40
Stenhousemuir	17	6	10	65	57	40
Raith Rovers	16	3	14	81	65	35
East Fife	15	4	14	83	68	34
Dumbarton	14	5	14	67	65	33
St. Bernard	13	6	14	66	62	32
King's Park	12	8	13	83	79	32
Dundee United	14	4	16	65	67	32
Allos	13	5	15	58	57	31
Forfar Athletic	12	3	18	65	84	27
Brechin City	11	4	18	62	91	26
Leith Athletic	10	5	19	43	81	25
Montrose	8	5	20	62	87	21
Edinburgh City	3	4	26	35	130	10

Football Association Amateur Cup final replay at Darlington-Kingstonian 4, Stockton 1.

Amateur Football Associataion Cup final at Dulwich—Catford Wanderers 3, St. Albans City 1.

Jill Wins Wales Cup

HAMILTON, Bermuda, April 25 (AP)—J. Seward Johnson's Jill, representing the United States, defeated Kenneth and Eldon Trimmingham's Viking of Bermuda by 1m. 20s. yesterday and won the Prince of Wales Cup and the international six-meter yachting series. Each boat had won two of the first four regularly scheduled races of the series, but Jill proved her superiority in the sailoff yesterday. The lead changed hands frequently early in the race, but Jill went to the front in the middle of the second beat of the triangular course of 12 miles and never thereafter was headed. The race started at 3 p. m. and the finishing times were: Jill 4:59:52, Viking 5:01:17.

American Association

Club	Won	Lost	P.C.
Minneapolis	5	4	.556
St. Paul	6	5	.545
Louisville	6	5	.545
Kansas City	7	6	.538
Milwaukee	5	5	.500
Toledo	5	6	.455
Indianapolis	5	6	.455
Columbus	4	6	.400

Results April 24

Toledo 6, Milwaukee 5.
Columbus 7, Kansas City 2.
Indianapolis 3, St. Paul 2.
Minneapolis at Louisville (rain).

Reds Release Two Rookies

CINCINNATI, Ohio, April 25 (AP)—The Cincinnati Reds yesterday released two Pacific Coast League recruits, Tommy Robello, Oakland (Calif.) infielder, and Bill Schmidt of San Francisco. Both were transferred to the Rock Island club of the Mississippi Valley League.

Mrs. Moody Plans Mexican Visit

MEXICO CITY, April 25 (AP)—Bernardo Arias, president of the Mexican Lawn Tennis Association, today announced receipt of a telegram from Mrs. Frederick S. Moody Jr. saying she planned to come to Mexico City this fall.

Yanks Pressed By White Sox

Senators, Athletics and Tigers Win in American League

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	7	2	.778
Chicago	8	3	.727
Washington	6	5	.545
Cleveland	5	5	.500
Detroit	5	5	.500
Philadelphia	4	7	.364
Boston	3	8	.338
St. Louis	3	8	.273

Results April 24

Philadelphia 16, Boston 10.
Washington 11, New York 10.
Chicago 5, Cleveland 4.
Detroit 4, St. Louis 3.

The Chicago White Sox took a step closer to first place in the American League race yesterday by making a clean sweep of their three-game series with Cleveland, capturing the final contest by 5 to 4. The victory put the Sox in a won-and-lost tie with the New York Yankees for the junior circuit leadership, although the world champions have a higher percentage.

Vic Frasier opposed Wes Ferrell in a pitchers' battle for eight innings, but the White Sox right-hander needed help from Joe Heving to stem a Cleveland rally in the ninth. Ferrell made his first start for the Indians since he met with a mishap about a week ago. After the fourth he pitched shutout ball, but by that time the Sox had all the runs they needed.

Joe Cronin's Washington club handed the Yankees their second straight defeat in a game that produced 24 hits. The score was 11 to 10. Each team connected with 12 safeties but the Senators made theirs count to better advantage. Joe Kuhel, first baseman, drove in four runs for Washington with a single, triple and home run. Bill Dickey and Lou Gehrig each batted in three for the Yanks. Eight pitchers saw service, five by the Senators. Alvin Crowder was the winner.

Jimmy Foxx put his big bat to work yesterday and was mainly responsible for Philadelphia's 16-to-10 victory over the Boston Red Sox at Fenway Park. The game was a weird affair, especially so in the ninth inning. George Earnshaw and Paul Andrews were the starting boxmen and neither one finished. Andrews issued seven bases on balls before he left in the sixth. The first time Foxx came to bat he walked, but after that the Red Sox couldn't get him out. He collected a single, three doubles and a homer—his third of the season—and batted in seven runs. Roy Johnson hit a home run for the Red Sox.

Carl Fischer made his first start in a Detroit uniform yesterday and helped his team defeat St. Louis for the third successive time. The score of this game was 4 to 3. Fischer yielded only six hits in 8 2-3 innings, but Hogsett had to come to his rescue in the ninth. Gerald Walker and Gehringer each drove out a double for the Tigers. Rogell had a pair of singles.

At Chicago

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Chicago	2	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	x	5	8	2
Cleveland	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	4	7	1

Batteries—Frasier, Heving and Grube; Ferrell and Spencer. Winning pitcher—Frasier. Umpires—Owens and Van Grafian. Time—1h. 50m.

At Detroit

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Detroit	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	x	4	6	1
St. Louis	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	3	6	0

Batteries—Fischer, Hogsett and Hayworth; Coffman, Wells and Ferrell. Winning pitcher—Fischer. Losing pitcher—Coffman. Umpires—Summers, McGowan and Ormsby. Time—1h. 55m.

At Washington

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Washington	3	0	4	0	0	2	2	0	x	11	12	1
New York	0	3	3	0	1	2	0	0	1	10	12	3

Batteries—Stewart, Russell, Burke, McAfee, Crowder and Sewell, Berg; Brennan, MacFayden, Pennock and Dickey. Winning pitcher—Crowder. Losing pitcher—Pennock. Umpires—Geisel and Moriarty. Time—2h. 23m.

At Boston

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Philadelphia	0	0	1	0	4	5	0	0	6	16	17	3
Boston	2	0	1	0	1	0	0	2	4	10	14	2

Batteries—Earnshaw, Cain and Cochrane; Andrews, Johnson, McLaughlin, Meola and Shea. Winning pitcher—Earnshaw. Losing pitcher—Andrews. Umpires—Dinneen, Hildebrand and Kolls. Time—2h. 20m.

International League

Club	Won	Lost	P.C.
Baltimore	10	1	.909
Rochester	7	2	.778
Newark	6	4	.600
Albany	4	4	.500
Jersey City	3	6	.333
Toronto	4	9	.308
Buffalo	2	6	.250
Montreal	2	6	.250

Result April 24

Albany 11, Buffalo 10.

Meikleham Out as Referee

NEW LONDON, Conn., April 25 (AP)—William A. Meikleham, veteran rowing official, will not referee the Yale-Harvard varsity race this year because of being incapacitated, it was announced yesterday by Frank V. Chappell, chairman of the regatta committee. Mr. Meikleham has refereed every Yale-Harvard varsity race since 1898. His home is in Short Hills, N. J. His successor has not yet been chosen.

College Baseball Results

Dartmouth 11, Princeton 6.
Michigan 12, Michigan Normal 4.
Monmouth 6, Iowa 5.
Northeastern 6, Colby 0.
Upsala 5, Panzer 4.

Giants Add More Fifty-Cent Seats

By the Associated Press

New York, April 25

THE New York Giants have cut the price of 4300 seats in the upper right field stand to 50 cents.

With 5400 in the open bleachers, the Polo Grounds now has 9700 50-cent seats. Most of them were filled yesterday, while vacancies were numerous in the higher-priced sections.

Carl Hubbell Scores Shutout Over Dodgers

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Pittsburgh	7	1	.875
New York	4	2	.667
Brooklyn	4	4	.500
Philadelphia	4	5	.444
Boston	3	4	.429
Chicago	3	5	.375
St. Louis	3	5	.375
Cincinnati	2	4	.333

Results April 24

Philadelphia 6, Boston 5 (12 innings).
New York 4, Brooklyn 0.
Chicago at Cincinnati (rain).
Only games scheduled.

With Carl Hubbell playing the leading rôle, the New York Giants won a National League game from Brooklyn yesterday, 4 to 0. It was Hubbell's second successive shutout this season and the second time he has yielded only four hits. Several days ago he beat the Braves, 1 to 0.

After the second inning produced two runs for the Giants, the effective left-hander coasted along. He struck out six batters. Homer Peel, outfielder from Houston, Texas, batted in the cleanup position for the Giants and connected with two singles. Sam Leslie, who replaced Bill Terry at first base when the New York manager met with a mishap, drove in two runs.

Philadelphia edged Boston in a close 12-inning struggle by the score of 6 to 5, stopping a Braves' winning streak at three games. Al Todd, big reserve catcher, was the hero of the contest. With the bases full in the last of the twelfth he went to bat as a pinch hitter, drove one of Ben Cantwell's pitches to deep left field, letting in the winning run. Frank Hogan kept the Braves in the game by hitting a home run in the sixth with a man on base. Chuck Klein hit a single, double and homer for the Phillies.

At New York

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
New York	0	2	0	0	1	0	1	0	x	4	8	1
Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	2

Batteries—Hubbell and Mancuso; Shaute, Mungo, Ryan and Lopez, Sukeforth. Losing pitcher—Shaute. Umpires—Quigley, Pfirman and Barr. Time—1h. 55m.

At Philadelphia

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	R	H	E
Phil'd'phia	1	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	6	15	2
Boston	1	1	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	10	2

Batteries—Berly, Grabowski, Pearce and Davis; Betts, Cantwell and Hogan, Spohrer. Winning pitcher—Pearce. Losing pitcher—Cantwell. Umpires—Stark and Klem. Time—2h. 16m.

Spencer-J. Walthour Team Leads Standing

Boston International Six-Day Bicycle Race 12-Noon Standing

	Miles	Laps	Pts
Spencer-J. Walthour	543	4	108
Winter-Duelberg	543	4	77
Hill-Lands	543	4	61
Dempsey-Sheehan	543	4	61
Walker-Beckman	543	3	73
R. Walthour-Wissel	543	3	71
Grimm-Servignini	543	2	92
Horder-Ritter	543	1	63
DeFilippo-Panatierre	543	1	25
Keating-McNamara	543	0	43
LaFenetre-DeLille	543	0	29
Boogman-Boogman	543	0	26
DeVito-Manera	543	0	23

Freddie Spencer of Plainfield, N. J., and Jimmie Walthour of Brooklyn were leading the field at noon today in the Boston six-day international bicycle race which is taking place this week at the Boston Garden. Spencer and Walthour had covered 543 miles and 4 laps and had scored 108 points at that time. Three other teams—Winter and Duelberg, Hill and Lands, and Dempsey and Sheehan, had covered the same distance as the leaders; but they had not scored as many points. A new team was formed this morning to take the place of Reggie and Harold McNamara as the result of Reggie McNamara meeting with a mishap last night. The new combination is made up of Frank Keating of Canada and Harold McNamara, Keating's partner, John Keith of Boston, also having withdrawn from the race.

Trinity Club Teams Reach Handball Final

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, April 25—Two teams from the Trinity Club of Brooklyn will fight out the United States one-wall soft-ball handball doubles championship this evening at the Crescent Athletic-Hamilton Club, as the result of the semi-finals staged yesterday evening at that club. Seymour Alexander and Jack Lundin accounted for another Trinity Club team, George A. Keller and Arthur Goldstein, 21—20, 21—17, while Harold Gross man and Solomon Goldman had an even easier task to win from the home club pair, Dennison Judge and E. J. Bieber, 21—6, 21—11.

Alexander is the former singles champion, and Lundin was runner-up to the present titleholder, but they had a real battle before they could conquer their club mates, who were in much better condition, and held the favorites closely in the rallies. But the steadiness of the winners finally gave them the two games, in spite of the greater activity of Keller in particular.

United States One-Wall Soft-Ball Handball Doubles Championship
Semifinal Round

Seymour Alexander and Jack Lundin, Trinity Club, defeated George A. Keller and Arthur Goldstein, Trinity Club, 21—20, 21—17.

Harold Grossman and Solomon Goldman, Trinity Club, defeated Dennison Judge and E. J. Bieber, Crescent Athletic-Hamilton Club, 21—6, 21—11.

Southern Association

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Memphis	8	3	.727
Birmingham	8	3	.727
New Orleans	9	5	.643
Chattanooga	7	4	.636
Nashville	6	6	.500
Knoxville	3	7	.300
Little Rock	3	9	.250
Atlanta	2	9	.182

Results April 24

New Orleans 4, Knoxville 2.
Nashville 6, Little Rock 1.
Birmingham at Atlanta (rain).
Chattanooga at Memphis (postponed).

Wilson's 77 Wins Medal

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PINEHURST, N. C., April 25—Dick Wilson of the Carolina Pines Club, Raleigh, N. C., scored a 77 over the Pinehurst Country Club No. 2 course and won the qualifying medal in the twenty-third annual mid-April golf tournament. Halbert J. Blue, who won the tournament last year, is not defending. Howard G. Phillips of New York placed second with an 80.

Dartmouth Batting Defeats Princeton

Eastern Intercollegiate League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Columbia	5	0	1.000
Harvard	3	0	1.000
Dartmouth	1	1	.500
Yale	1	2	.333
Pennsylvania	1	3	.250
Princeton	0	2	.000
Cornell	0	2	.000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PRINCETON, N. J., April 25—Dartmouth's batting and Princeton errors aided the "Big Green" nine to win the Eastern Intercollegiate Baseball League game played here, yesterday, by a score of 6 to 5. Dartmouth took third place in the league standing, having won one and lost one.

The Tigers were away to an early lead with three runs in the first inning, but Dartmouth retaliated in the third with four. Two hits, two errors and two passes gave Dartmouth its five runs in the sixth and from then on neither team scored.

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Dartmouth	0	0	4	1	1	5	0	0	0	11	10	6
Princeton	3	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	6	8	6

Batteries—Thompson and Bennett; Samuels, Wilson, Croul and Follansbee. Losing pitcher—Wilson. Umpires—McDevitt and and Wasner. Time—2h. 18m.

Levis Star of Group Reaching Foils Final

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, April 25—Joseph L. Levis of the Boston Athletic Association, defending champion, was the outstanding performer in the semi-final round of the United States foils fencing championship yesterday evening at the New York Athletic Club. He went through the two rounds up to the final with the loss of only one bout, qualifying for the finals on Wednesday evening at the Hotel Astor. Hugh Alessandroni of The Fencers Club of New York, runner-up last year, Frank S. Righeimer Jr. of the Chicago Turn Gemeinde, and Warren A. Dow of the Lafayette Fencers Club of Newark, N. J., are the other finalists.

The eleven candidates appearing were first divided into two strips, with the three leaders from each taking part in a second strip, with four surviving, in accordance with the rules of the Amateur Fencers League of America, under the conduct of John Allaire, the veteran chairman of the bout committee, in charge. Leo Nunes, United States épée champion, acted as director.

The strips were arranged as follows:

Strip 1. Hugh Alessandroni, The Fencers Club; Peter W. Bruder, Salle De Vince; Dr. John R. Huffman, New York A. C.; Cornell Veenstra, Lafayette Fencers; Richard Korsmeyer, Yale University, and Frank S. Righeimer Jr., Chicago Turn Gemeinde. Huffman, with 4 to 1, and Righeimer, 3 to 1, qualified easily, but Alessandroni just won over Bruder, by the margin of one touch, 19 to 20, after both had won three bouts, and lost two.

Strip 2. Dernell Every, The Fencers Club; Miguel A. de Capriles, University Fencers; Warren A. Dow, Lafayette Fencers; James B. Ullman, Yale University, and Joseph L. Levis, Boston A. A. Levis lost to Every, 5 to 4, but won his next three bouts, with Every winning at 3 to 0, and Dow at 2 to 1, the other qualifiers.

In the final strip, Levis made a clean sweep, with Righeimer and Alessandroni tied for second at 3 to 2, while Dow qualified over Every, 20 to 23 on touches, with the bout score at 2 to 3, for each. The summary:

United States Foils Individual Championship—Semifinal Round

Joseph L. Levis, Boston A. A., defeated Righeimer 5 to 2, Alessandroni 5 to 0, Dow 5 to 2. Huffman 5 to 4, and Every 5 to 2.

Hugh Alessandroni, The Fencers Club, defeated Every 5 to 3, Huffman 5 to 4, and Righeimer 5 to 3.

Frank S. Righeimer Jr., Chicago Turn Gemeinde, defeated Dow 5 to 4, Every 5 to 3, and Huffman 5 to 4.

Warren A. Dow, Lafayette Fencers, defeated Huffman 5 to 2, Alessandroni 5 to 3, and was touched 20 times.

Dernell Every, The Fencers Club, defeated Huffman, 5 to 4, Dow 5 to 4, and was touched 23 times.

John R. Huffman, New York A. C., lost all bouts.

Hoppe Takes Lead In Match With Schaefer

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, April 25—W. F. Hoppe of New York faced the second block of his world's championship cushion-carom billiard match against Jacob Schaefer of San Francisco with a lead of 53 points. In the first block of the 1500-point Marathon, Hoppe won, 250 to 197 in 43 innings. The New Yorker, many times former champion at 18.2 balkline and recent conqueror of the champion at three-cushions, equaled the world's record for high run at cushion caroms, 38 points. The mark was set in title match play by G. F. Slosson.

Hoppe also scored a run of 37, while Schaefer's best was 32. The latter started slowly, unable to get the balls together, his efforts to get English being a little deficient. Hoppe warmed up with a run of 27 in the third frame and piled up a lead of 80 to 19 in 11 innings.

After that Schaefer, present 18.2 balkline champion, began to climb, and in the twentieth turn ran his 32, which tied the score at 98. A run of 8 and one of 4 enabled him to hold the lead briefly at 119 to 110; but Hoppe forged ahead with a pair of 12 runs. Schaefer countered with an effort of 16 in the thirty-first, which gave him the advantage, 149 to 138.

In the next frame Hoppe contribut

Drop in Currency Thought Needed To Cause Revival

British Expert Coincides With American Inflation Adherents

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, April 25—A penetrating analysis of the means available for ending the world slump was laid before the Royal Statistical Society of London today by Mr. Ralph O. Hawtrey, assistant secretary to the British Treasury.

Mr. Hawtrey seeks to end the confusion regarding the numerous economic plans and theories by grouping them all in two major classes. There are, he finds in effect, only two kinds of economists in the world. There are those who "look forward to further deflation and seek equilibrium in bigger and better bankruptcies with drastic cuts in wages." The others comprise those who "recommend inflation with a view to bringing prices into equilibrium with wages and restoring general solvency."

Mr. Hawtrey is himself frankly an inflationist, but this fact has not prevented his setting out the case also for the deflationists. He agrees that neither group is united upon a single line of policy. But he claims that there is no need to emphasize divisions on either side. It is a real gain, he contends, that aims and objects should be recognized even when the roads proposed to be taken to these goals are diverse.

"To condemn any measure which aims at a revival of business on the ground that it will cause inflation," he says, "is a palpable absurdity. The very purpose aimed at is an enlargement of the consumer's income and outlay and that is all that the so-called dangers of inflation amount to."

He points out that there is no need to be disturbed by a fall in the exchange value of sterling. Unless there is a rise in the commodity price level in terms of gold, depressing the purchasing power of those currencies which remain linked to gold, he says, depreciation of the currency is an indispensable condition of revival. He would contemplate with equanimity a pound worth $2.50 or thereabouts.

"As our experience in the weeks following the suspension of the gold standard in 1931 demonstrated," he says, "a sudden depreciation of the currency unit of an order of magnitude of 20 per cent is quite sufficient to revive the spirit of enterprise, to start the machinery of credit moving, and in fact to break the vicious circle. Here is a short cut to revival, which makes other and more doubtful expedients unnecessary. The world level can be made remunerative to our producers and normal activity will become possible."

Prime Ministers and Fishermen Share White House Hospitality

'Monday Sewing Circle' Joins in Festivities of the Roosevelts—Miss Ishbel MacDonald Appeals for Economic Reforms

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, April 24—A veritable procession of prime ministers, New England fishermen, members of the "Monday Sewing Circle," and family friends came and went from the White House today in one of the busiest days the old mansion has known.

Mrs. Roosevelt, who began the day with her usual horseback ride before breakfast, took enough time off to outline the day's program to newspaper women. Tables were being laid in the State Dining Room for the "Monday Sewing Class" of New York, founded 60 years ago. The President's mother, Mrs. Roosevelt explained, was one of the earliest members, and she herself had attended their meetings occasionally. The children of the founders were not so keen for sewing, so they send their sewing out but still meet for luncheon. Twenty-seven members of the class, including Mrs. James Roosevelt, accepted invitations to the meeting at the White House today.

The Gloucester fishermen, whom the President and Mrs. Roosevelt met at the Navy Yard dock yesterday, were invited to the White House for 4 o'clock. Mrs. Roosevelt expected to show them around and serve them lemonade and cake.

At tea time Mrs. Roosevelt said there would be an informal group received in the family sitting room, while she and the President would meet former Premier Herriot of France on the front portico and take him to the President's study. Shortly thereafter, Prime Minister R. B. Bennett of Canada would be received. Mrs. Roosevelt said she would probably just be able to shake hands and say "Hello" to each group.

Meanwhile, an unprecedented number of sightseers passed through the White House with chief usher "Ike" Hoover following Mrs. Roosevelt's directions to "let as many people see as much of the White House as possible." The crowds flowed through in such volume that they were allowed to leave the front door, heretofore reserved only for special callers.

After two days of conversations with her guests from across the ocean, Mrs. Roosevelt today issued an appeal for American women to broaden their lives by learning more of foreign countries.

Scrambled eggs—the kind she has cooked for her family every Sunday night for more than a score of years—were prepared last night by Mrs. Roosevelt for Prime Minister MacDonald and his daughter, Ishbel, after their six-hour cruise down the Potomac in the Sequoia.

The White House provender was augmented last night by a 50-pound halibut, the gift of veteran fishing skippers who arrived at the navy yard in the Gloucester fishing schooner Gertrude L. Thebaud just before the return of the Sequoia. The fish will probably be served on the White House table sometime before the Prime Minister leaves.

In a jovial mood after his many hours of conference with Mr. MacDonald on shipboard, the President greeted the weather-worn sea captains who have come to Washington to ask aid for the fishing industry.

The President's informality delighted the sea captains, including Capt. Ben Pine, Capt. Jimmy Abbott and Capt. William Nickerson, who were introduced by the President's naval aide, Capt. Walter Vernon.

Mrs. Roosevelt, James Roosevelt, and Miss MacDonald went aboard the Thebaud and inspected it from stem to stern. On leaving Mrs. Roosevelt scorned the gangplank and grasping the hands of two fishermen, easily scaled the rail.

"I have never met so many captains in my life," Mrs. Roosevelt exclaimed as she rejoined the President and Mr. MacDonald.

The Sequoia had passed the Thebaud earlier in the day on the Potomac just as she was completing her four-day run from New England and had received 21 blasts from the schooner's fog horn.

Mrs. Roosevelt and her guest "just basked in the sun" on board the Sequoia, Mrs. Roosevelt said. She said they sat in the lifeboats on the top deck so as not to disturb the men below and read, chatted, and rested all day long. Lady Vansittart was the only other woman aboard.

Yesterday was a day of rest for Miss MacDonald after a series of public appearances on Saturday. During one of these she addressed the Women's National Press Club, telling them and a nation-wide radio audience of the way in which the British people are meeting their problems.

"We all realize that this is not just a crisis from which we are going to return to the old status," she declared. "We are not going through a bad time just to return to what we have been doing and go on as before. If we are to get through the bad time, we must get out of the old grooves and face the situation We must adapt the economic system to fit this advanced time."

She urged her nation-wide audience to feel that they must work for something bigger, and more constructive than just giving the unemployed charity.

"We must work on more employment, rather than go on in our own groove, and, while trying to get in the right groove, let us all do our bit," she concluded.

Saturday afternoon the MacDonalds attended a garden party at the British Embassy and at night were guests of honor at the first state dinner at the White House during the new Administration. More than 50 guests were present at the dinner.

Radio Programs

Eastern Standard Time

WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

5:00 p. m.—Discoverers' Club, sketch.
5:15 NBC, "Dick Daring," sketch.
5:30 NBC, "Singing Lady."
5:45 NBC, "Little Orphan Annie," sketch.
6:00 NBC, "Maud and Cousin Bill," sketch.
6:15 Jackie Jackson's Cotton Pickers.
6:30 Announcements; sport review.
6:45 NBC, "Today's News," Lowell Thomas.
7:00 Time; NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 NBC, National Council on Radio in Education: "Unemployment Insurance."
7:45 Arthur Wilson Singers.
8:00 NBC, Mystery drama.
8:30 NBC, Talk series.
8:45 "Song Weavers."
8:50 "Hum and Strum," popular vocal.
9:00 NBC, "Musical Memories"; Edgar Guest; soloists; orchestra.
9:30 NBC, Deep River Orchestra.
10:00 "Headliners"; sketch.
10:30 Ruby Newman's Orchestra.
10:45 News; announcements; sports.
11:15 Jimmie McHale's Orchestra.
11:30 NBC, "Phantom Gypsy"; violin soloist; string orchestra.
12:00 NBC, Ellington Orchestra

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

5:00 p. m.—Principato Hawaiians.
5:15 Edwin Otis, baritone; piano.
5:30 "The Rock-a-bye Lady."
5:45 Sam Jack Jaufman, jazz king.
6:00 "Evening Tattler"; news.
6:40 "Sign of the Red Apple."
6:45 "Buddy and Blake."
7:00 Fauntleroy and Van.
7:15 NBC, "Twenty Years of Comic Artists."
7:30 Salute program.
7:45 NBC, "The Rise of the Goldbergs."
8:00 NBC, Julia Sanderson and Frank Crumit; guitar orchestra.
8:30 NBC, Wayne King's Orchestra.
9:00 NBC, Ben Bernie's Orchestra.
9:30 NBC, Ed Wynn; concert band.
10:00 NBC, Sketch, James Norman Hall.
10:30 NBC, Walter Damrosch Symphonic Concert.
11:00 Forecasts, E. B. Rideout; news.
11:15 Del Castillo, organist.
11:30 NBC, Dedication of new 50,000-watt transmitter of WHO-WOC, Des Moines-Davenport, Ia.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

5:00 p. m.—"Meet the Artist."
5:15 CBS, "Dancing Echoes" program.
5:30 CBS, "Skippy"; child sketch.
5:45 Discovers' Club, sketch.
6:00 Announcements; baseball; news.
6:15 "Voice of the Trumpet."
6:30 Brunswick Orchestra.
6:45 "Chandu"; transcription sketch.
7:00 CBS, "Myrt and Marge."
7:15 CBS, "Buck Rogers in the Year 2433."
7:30 CBS, Keller, Sargent and Ross.
7:45 CBS, Bosko Carter, news editorialist.
8:00 CBS, Musical Album, Howard Barlow, conductor.
8:15 CBS, "The Magic Voice"; sketch.
8:30 CBS, Dictators Orchestra.
8:45 CBS, Irving Kaufman; orchestra.
9:00 CBS, Comedy Sketch.
9:15 CBS, "Threads of Happiness"; readings; soloist; orchestra.
9:30 CBS, California's Melodies: soloists; orchestra.
10:00 CBS, Five-Star Theater: "The Kickers' Club," with Solly Ward and orchestra.
10:30 Local dance music.
10:45 Announcements; news.
11:00 CBS, Columbia Symphony Orchestra; Evan Evans, baritone.
11:30 1:00—CBS dance music.

WAAB, Boston (1410-213m)

5:00 p. m.—"Hits and Encores."
5:30 Organ recital.
5:45 CBS, "Cowboy Tom and Indian Chief," sketch.
6:00 CBS, Reis and Dunn; orchestra.
6:15 CBS, Elizabeth Barthell; orchestra.
6:30 Local dance music.
6:45 CBS, "Just Plain Bill."
7:00 Announcements; news.
7:15 Dinner music.
7:30 New England Council talk.
7:45 Brunswick Orchestra.
8:00 Dramatic program.
8:30 The Cosmopolitans, trio, with tenor.
8:45 Organ recital.
9:00 "Rhythm Twins."
9:15 Local dance music.
9:45 Announcements; news.
10:00 Le Paradis Band.
10:30 CBS, Edwin C. Hill, commentator.
10:45 CBS, Charles Carille; orchestra.

WHDH, Boston (830-361m)

5:00 p. m.—WHDH Ensemble.
5:15 Local dance music.
5:45 "Richings in Music."
6:00 "The Monitor Views the News," Henry E. Williams.
6:15 Big Brother's "Twilight Express."
6:45 Tom McHugh's Orchestra.
7:00 Westminster Orchestra.
7:15 "Song Pictures," with Orrin White, tenor.
7:30 Local dance program.
7:45 Hotel Touraine Ensemble.
8:00 Equal Tax League talk; time.

Tomorrow's Features

WBSO, Babson Park, Mass. (920kc-326m)

8:30 a. m.—Studio and musical programs.
12:15 p. m.—Daily talk.
12:30 p. m.—Local news.
12:45 p. m.—Studio and musical.
1:45 p. m.—Studio soloists.
3:30 p. m.—Good Cheer Service.
4:00 p. m.—"Singing School."
4:30 p. m.—Dance music.
5:00 p. m.—Studio soloists.
5:45 p. m.—Record program.

WBZ

7:00 a. m.—Local and NBC programs.
12:00 noon—"The Monitor Views the News." Ernest Beaufort.
12:30 p. m.—NBC, National Farm and Home Hour.
1:30 p. m.—Studio and musical.
3:00 p. m.—NBC, Betty and Bob.
4:00 p. m.—NBC, Midweek Musicale.

WEEI

8:00 a. m.—NBC, Organ Rhapsody.
8:15 a. m.—E. B. Rideout; news.
8:30 a. m.—NBC, "Cheerio."
9:00 a. m.—Local and NBC programs.
12:15 p. m.—News; reports; music.
1:15 p. m.—NBC programs.
2:30 p. m.—Radio Kitchen.
3:00 p. m.—NBC programs.
4:00 p. m.—News; stocks; music.

WNAC

6:30 a. m.—Studio and musical.
9:30 p. m.—Red Sox-Washington, Fred Hoey, reporting.

WAAB

8:30 a. m.—Announcements; news; organ.
9:00 a. m.—CBS programs.
10:15 a. m.—Studio and musical.
1:15 p. m.—CBS programs.
2:00 p. m.—Studio and musical.
3:00 p. m.—Announcements; news.
3:15-5:00 p. m.—CBS programs.

Legion Decries Use Of Tear Gas at Strike

PEABODY, Mass., April 25 (AP)—A resolution denouncing the use by police of tear gas bombs in the leather strike, now in its third week here, was handed today to Mayor J. Leo Sullivan by representatives of the local American Legion post.

Disturbance was averted this morning when a police cruising car arrived in time to break up a crowd of 200 men which had surrounded a bus bearing 45 imported workmen to a local factory. The crowd had halted the bus, which was coming from Boston, at a secluded spot near the Lynnfield line and had defied the operator to drive through their ranks. Police arrived as the demonstrators were breaking the bus windows.

Mayor Sullivan, commenting on the Legion's resolution, expressed the belief that "someone has an ax to grind." He said that if the curious would refrain from congregating in the strike areas the danger to women and children, which the resolution particularly deprecated, would be largely minimized.

Boston Imports Show Gain

Value of imports at Boston, for immediate consumption, for the week ending April 22 was $1,312,607, compared with $1,163,416 the previous week and $1,194,306 for the corresponding week a year ago, it was announced today by Mr. W. W. Lufkin, collector of customs. Imports for warehouse were valued at $170,381, compared with $244,078 the previous week.

Boston Art Notes

Grace Horne's Gallery

There are some displays in the smaller of Grace Horne's galleries exhibiting works by women. The flower exhibition still holds in the larger gallery and that too has several contributions from women.

Miss Aline Kilham is known to us here in Boston, for young as she is, she has contributed for several years to displays. With facility she turns out pastels, of flowers chiefly, tastefully rendered and modestly designed. She has a flair for the decorative, for the delicate, for the quaint and feminine. Within her limits she achieves some very agreeable effects. She curves a petal, arranges a bouquet, places a plant with grace and ingenuity. She has individuality and does not take her cue from this celebrity or that. If she will retain this artistic independence, trying to deepen the insight into her own little world of fancy, she will continue to give pleasure to the onlooker.

Miss Elizabeth R. Withington exhibits small aquarelles of New England. Within the small proportions of her water colors Miss Withington manages to include a great deal of material. By the time we have looked at all these diminutive sketches we have gained a very good idea of New England small town and rural life. The painter sees a great deal, and courageously records it. She does not shy away from difficult lighting effects in which façades are seen bathed in sunlight without the boon of shadow.

Miss Withington paints with a fairly thick impasto, so that her pigment gets a result similar to that of oils. She works with aquarelles but stylistically she is not a water colorist. Nevertheless she is to be commended for her industry. It is rewarded by clear, refreshing results.

The third exhibitor is Miss Doris Bryant. She shows some subjects of the race track. Miss Horne's gallery always has variety, to say the least.

D. A.

Billman to Address Boston Credit Group

At the annual dinner meeting in the seventh of a series of forums sponsored by Boston Chapter, National Institute of Credit to be given at Hotel Brunswick today, Mr. Edward W. Billman will speak on the subject, "What I Think About Credit Men."

Mr. Billman is New England manager for a large creamery company; a past president of the Kiwanis Club of Boston. He is active on the editorial staff of the Kiwanis Klarion.

London Houses Merge

LONDON, April 25—Continued unprofitableness of the discount business, owing to maladjustment of money and bill rates, coupled with reduced turnover, has led to amalgamations among discount houses. Two old established firms, founded in 1696 and 1866, respectively, are merging as King & Shaxton. Other mergers are probable.

Bankers Approve Plan to Broaden Reserve System

Bans State Bank Holidays and Admits Savings Banks to Fold

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, April 24—That commercial and mutual savings banks should be brought into the Federal Reserve System on a broadened basis of admission of membership is one of 15 proposals in a bank reform program prepared by the Economic Policy Commission and approved by the executive council of the American Bankers' Association.

In discussing the need of a further coördination of the Federal Reserve System itself, the report suggests that "perhaps a solution is to be sought in the formation of a central bank of the United States," of which the present 12 independent Federal Reserve Banks would become branches. A summary of the program presented by the association is as follows:

1. A revised Glass bill should be enacted now, and the Federal Administration should form a commission to recommend after mature deliberation the further changes that should be made in our banking system, in our Federal Reserve System, and in our monetary system.

2. In order that banks generally may become members of the Federal Reserve System, the provisions of the Reserve Act should be so broadened as to allow for admission to membership of numerous state-chartered commercial and mutual savings banks not now within the system.

Bans Bank Holidays

3. Provision should be devised against the independent proclamations of banking holidays by governors of states.

4. Branch banking privileges should be uniform within states for all banks, whether holding national charters or state charters.

5. Reasonable limitations should be devised to control the sudden shifting of large commercial deposits.

6. Restraint on real estate speculation would probably prove to be a safeguard to American banking comparable to that which would result from a restriction of speculation in commodities or securities.

7. A federal commission on banking legislation should consider regulation of interest payments on all classes of deposits, and of requirements that depositors should give notification of intention to withdraw time deposits.

8. Federal legislation should provide for the careful and rigorous regulation of the granting of loans by banks to their own officers and directors.

9. As the general banking system is strengthened the postal savings system should be progressively restricted.

No Public Fund Privileges

10. Deposits of public funds in banks should have the same status as private deposits, and should not be accorded special and additional security.

11. A more effective coördination of the activities of the Federal Reserve Banks is needed.

12. The present emergency provisions with respect t member bank borrowing from the Federal Reserve Banks should be retained as permanent provisions

13. Consideration should be given to a possible modification of the Federal Reserve Act by which the system would be given power to change the amounts of member bank reserves required, for this power would afford control over any threat of dangerous credit inflation.

14. Consideration should be given to a change in our Federal Reserve Act by which a minimum required relationship would be established between our stock of monetary gold and the combined total of our reserve notes and our bank deposits. This would nullify most of the dangers inherent in the hoarding of currency.

15. Expansion of business activity is our most pressing national need. It should be fostered by the national Administration, by the Federal Reserve Banks, by all commercial banks, and by business men generally.

Builders' Meeting Marks 20th Year

Mr. Edward W. Roemer, Building Commissioner of Boston, and president of the New England Building Officials' Conference, today reported on the history of the organization at the twentieth anniversary and annual meeting of the conference, which is being held at the Hotel Kenmore. He said he believed that the New England building group is the only organization of its kind that has carried on their meetings regularly during the past years of stress.

Mr. Theodore Glynn, chairman of the Board of Street Commissioners, extended the city's welcome to the gathering. Reports were also given by Mr. Frank M. Curley, secretary, and supervisor of construction, Boston, and Mr. Ulman R. Hunt, treasurer, and assistant superintendent of buildings, Lynn, Mass.

The afternoon was taken up with annual reports of the auditing, legislative, welding and resolutions committees, the reading of various technical papers, and discussions. Mr. George A. Cooper, of the Division of Simplified Practices, Bureau of Standards, Department of Commerce, in Washington, gave an address on the progress in applying grade marking to Government purchases of lumber.

Rubber Factory Reopens

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICOPEE, Mass., April 25—Fisk Rubber Company, recently reorganized, yesterday returned 300 men to work in the factory. At the same time, hopes of further increasing the number employed were expressed by the management. Mr. Edward D. Levy, president, says orders received since the reorganization have made increased activity possible.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60 cents a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

EMPLOYMENT SERVICE—MEN

SALARIED POSITIONS, $2500 to $25,000. The undersigned provides a thoroughly organized service of 23 years' recognized standing through which preliminaries are negotiated for positions of the calibre indicated; the procedure is individualized to each client's personal requirements and identity covered and present position protected; not a registration bureau, send only name and address for details. R. W. BIXBY, INC., 120 Delward Building, Buffalo, New York.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

SHADOW LAWN

Home offering comforts and attention for those desiring rest and study; 6 miles from Washington, D. C.; booklet on request. Address MANAGER, East Falls Church, Va.

OLD GOLD AND SILVER

OLD GOLD BOUGHT such as broken jewelry, dental gold, spectacles, etc.; goods held pending approval of offer. GARFIELD SMELTING COMPANY, 712 Walnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.

REPRESENTATIVES WANTED

COLLECT liberal commissions selling famous Olovnit frocks, lingerie, hosiery direct from factory; low prices, unsurpassed values. SHAUGHNESSY KNITTING CO., Dept. A-17, Watertown, N. Y.

SELL standard line men's shirts direct to wearer; New England manufacturer offers opportunity to build permanent income; liberal commission basis. KITTANSETT CO., New Bedford, Mass.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

SWISS FRENCH GOVERNESS; take full charge; available end May; go anywhere; free to travel; references. Box R-11, 1728 Railway Exchange Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.

TRAVEL

HUNGARY

Lady offers her help as hostess and interpreter to visiting foreigners. Caters to all lines of interests. References submitted. Lived 9 years in U. S. A. Evi BUJDOSSY, Szemelynök Ucca 7, Budapest, Hungary.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

APARTMENTS TO LET

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Ad-O-Grams No. 8

Published March 28

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1. Hotel Rembrandt.
2. The Stats.
3. The Principia.
4. Chevrolet.
5. Hotel Dixie.
6. Great Western Railway of England and Wales.
7. E. Andrews Prew.

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Miss W. I. Allan, Doncaster, Eng.
Robert Bitcon, Farbold, Eng.
Henning Ericson, Stockholm, Sweden.
Miss Elsa Anderson, Stockholm, Sweden.

Daily Features

All Nature

Balm of Gilead

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

EMERSON in one of his writings tells of a large balm of Gilead whose roots passed completely under the cellar of a house and sent up suckers 40 feet away on the opposite side. Surprising as it may seem, this is not an uncommon example, for the roots of the balsam poplar, cottonwood, or balm of Gilead, whichever name you prefer, extend great distances and grow very fast.

It is the capacity for quick growth, perhaps, which has made this tree such a favorite for ornamental purposes. It grows tall, sometimes to 80 or 100 feet, and yet it gives broad shade, because of massive spreading branches. The bark is gray, broken into wide ridges, while the branches are smooth and greenish. Branchlets are stout and yellow-brown, often quite angular. Winter buds are coated with a sweet pungent resin to keep the water from escaping from the buds, not to protect against cold.

Like other poplars, balm of Gilead is one of the early flowering trees. Pollen is shed from the trees early in April, and often annoys housekeepers by appearing as dust on the furniture. About a month later, the poplar "cotton" appears. This is made up of innumerable silky hairs like those of milkweed seeds, which aid in the spreading of poplars. They form miniature parachutes which give the seeds wide distribution.

Young trees may easily be obtained from cuttings, a type of planting which hardly works with most of the other desirable ornamental trees. They seem to do well in any kind of soil, but prefer a moist soil or else dry soil near water. They are distributed from central Alaska to the borders of Labrador and south to British Columbia, Idaho, Nebraska and Pennsylvania. They have been planted as far south as Mississippi.

All poplar wood is soft and light, and that of the balm of Gilead is no exception. It is of little use except for boxes or paper pulp.

In Lighter Vein

No Proof.

"Is Mr. Robinson in?" asked the landlord, when the maid opened the door.

"Master is out," replied the girl.

The landlord furrowed his brow in perplexity.

"That is strange, when I see his hat hanging in the hall," he said.

The girl sniffed.

"Well, my dress is on the garden clothesline, but I'm not in it," she replied.—*Answers*

All for Nought

"So you told Mrs. Smith, did you? And what did Mrs. Smith say?" defending counsel asked the witness.

The opposing counsel objected to the question as irrelevant, and a long and heated argument took place between the two lawyers. At last the judge intervened and allowed the question to be put.

"Now," exclaimed the triumphant counsel, turning to the witness, "what did Mrs. Smith say?"

"Nothing'" was the reply.—*Tit-Bits.*

The Critic

Jones gazed critically at his friend's car.

"What did you give for that?" he asked.

Smith shrugged his shoulders. "Nothing," he replied. "I took it for a debt. A fellow owed me £200."

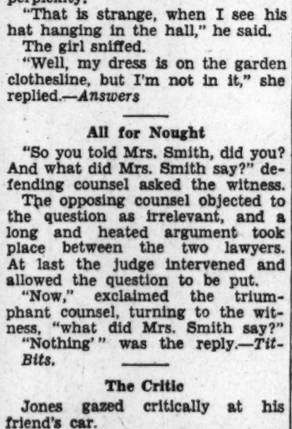
Jones looked at the car again. "H'm," he murmured. "Do you stand much chance of getting the other £191?"—*Tit-Bits.*

An Early Aviator

A gentleman wishing to settle a point or two on art approached the information desk of a certain public library. "Where," he asked, "will I find something on Correggio and his 'Flight Into Egypt?'"

"Everything on aviation in Room 121," responded the clerk.—*Chicago News.*

Worth Knowing

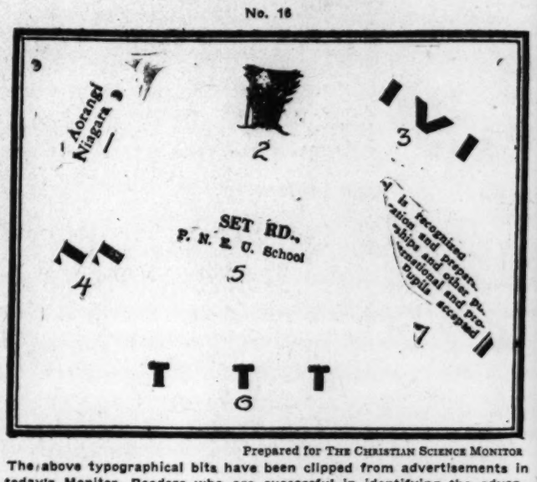

EIFFEL TOWER 984 FT
EMPIRE STATE BUILDING 1250 FT
A 2000-FT. TOWER NOW BEING CONSIDERED BY FRANCE WOULD HAVE RAMPS FOR AUTOMOBILE TRAFFIC INSTEAD OF ELEVATORS FOR ASCENSION
Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

The Christian Science Monitor's Quotation for Today

NOBLE examples stir us up to noble actions, and the very history of large public souls inspires a man with generous thoughts.
—SENECA

Ad-O-Grams

No. 16



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

The above typographical bits have been clipped from advertisements in today's Monitor. Readers who are successful in identifying the advertisements from which the bits have been taken should send in their list to the Feature Editor. (Give name of advertiser after each number, not page and column.) Be sure to mention "Ad-O-Grams No. 16." The answers and list of winners will be published four weeks from today.

The Children's Corner

Sue and Tom Make May Baskets

"LET'S see how many baskets we know how to make—different kinds, I mean," said cheerful Aunt Alice as Sue and Tom turned away from the rain-swept window with long faces.

"That bit of wall-paper will make a fine one, Tom," she added, "and so will the cardboard we found yesterday. What shapes shall we try? three-cornered or cornucopia? I'm going to the kitchen for the piece of oilcloth that's worn out, because I have a scheme for cutting strips and weaving a basket—just as we use raffia. My sister made one of strips of twisted wrapping paper. Why can't we have some fun experimenting, too? Come on, Sue, and help me find the large scissors."

"I've saved a strip of birch bark," said Tom, reflecting some of Aunt Alice's enthusiasm. "I'll get that and see what I can do. Do you remember the centerpiece we made at Christmas? How I put birch bark over all the joints where the greens and the candle didn't look quite tidy, on the piece of wood? I'm glad I saved a strip," and the lad ran upstairs to his workroom, still talking.

Hurrying back in the living room, he said, "I found this piece of clay, Aunt Alice. I'm going to make a basket the way we do in school."

"I wonder," said Sue a few minutes later, as her fingers wove the oilcloth evenly, "I wonder what made you think of doing this today, Aunt Alice?"

"Because it's almost May Day, you know—the day to hang May baskets on the doors of your friends as a sign that spring is really come. I thought that we might practice basket-making and then choose the nicest to hold the first flowers."

Sue was thoughtful for a moment and then said: "Do you suppose May baskets were something else the Pilgrims started, the same as Thanksgiving? Ever since I was Priscilla in our class play I like to think about those first settlers."

"Perhaps Priscilla and John Alden and their friends were the first young folk to go a-Maying in this new land," said Aunt Alice. "I'm sure their mothers and fathers in the old country had always kept May Day. During the long winter in the Massachusetts Bay Colony there was plenty of time to tell stories around the fire of the good times in England. Plenty of time, too, to wish for signs of spring! How happy the boy must have been who one day pushed back the snow at the edge of the woods and found May flowers blooming under the leaves and moss. I feel sure that 'trailing arbutus,' as we now call it, was found in those first New England May baskets."

"What do you suppose they were made of?" said Sue as she looked critically at her handwork.

"I was wondering about that, too," said Aunt Alice. "Perhaps they were woven of vines or roots—wild honeysuckle or sweet grass, or even rushes. Willow withes are flexible, you know. And berries or cones or moss would make a good lining for a basket of bark."

"Here in town we haven't sandy hills with pine trees and May flowers," said Sue thoughtfully after a few moments. "But I've decided I can put something else in Nancy's basket. She does like home-made candy! I'll make some fudge, wrap it well, then cover the basket with some yellow bells from the forsythia Mother is forcing in the south window. And I mustn't forget Nancy's sister. She loves sea shells and pebbles. I've some in my keepsake drawer that she has never seen. That will be her May basket." And Sue sighed with contentment.

"But I can't think what to put in Mary's basket," she said presently.

"That's easy, Sue," said Tom, looking up from his work. "Why don't you make her some paper dolls? She always wants to play with yours when she comes here, don't you remember?"

"I've a plan to get some flowers for May Day," he added. "Why not force cherry or apple blossoms in the house just as mother does forsythia?"

"I had almost forgotten something else that we can use," said Aunt Alice. "The bright lining of envelopes will be a gay color to add to dark material, like the cardboard you have begun to work with, Tom."

"Do you know," said the boy, "I don't mind, after all, that it rained today—we've made such a good start on our May baskets."

"And don't you remember the old rhyme?" said Aunt Alice,

March winds and April showers
Always bring May flowers.

Odd As It May Seem

A defendant—
in a Sacramento, Calif., court was not trying to amuse the judge when on being asked his name replied, "Guess it," and when asked again, gave the reply, "Try and guess it." His name was Tryon Guisset.

Station XGOA—
the Chinese Government's official radiocasting station, is the third most powerful in the world, it has a radius of 10,000 miles and a wave length of 440 meters.

Eyeteeth—
are the canine teeth, just under the eyes; so "he has cut his eyeteeth" implies that the individual is wide awake.

General Motors—
has automobile factories in England and Germany, and assembly plants on every continent of the world.

Brevities

Arkansas Gazette: Perforations Are Hall-Mark of Smart Spring Shoes.—Fashion headline. Would perforations in the soles count?

London Opinion: "It is an advantage to be tall at an auction sale," we read. Bargains go to the highest bidder, of course.

Arkansas Gazette: Word from Washington is that recruits in the new forest camps will be furnished everything "from hats to toothpaste." And that, we should say, covers a very limited area.

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Present or future tense (R. B. M.)—The correspondent quotes the following sentence from the Monitor:

The eighty-fifth anniversary of the inventor *is* tomorrow.

He adds:

A friend says the future tense should have been used, "will be tomorrow." Please tell me which is correct, and why.

Both are correct.

It will be recalled that the Old English had no future tense, various compounds being used in connection with the present tense to express future time. Many remnants of these remain:

He *is going* to sail tomorrow.
Jones *is to be* a candidate.
I *am about to go.*
She *has to depart* this afternoon.
Tomorrow *is* Wednesday.
When I *see* him, I *am resolved to tell* him.
I *am coming* down to Hartford Friday.
When *does* the party begin?
He *is to be* there.

In addition to the "future-time present," examples of which have been given, there is also the "historical present." This is employed in narratives, especially in a lively style, in order to make past events more vivid and to bring them nearer the reader. For example:

Soon there *is* a crowd. The king *comes* out of the palace, and the heralds *sound* their trumpets. The coach *draws* up, etc.

The present, therefore, can do yeoman service in past, present, or future.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Bread That Returned Buttered

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
St. Louis

A PLEASANT shopper means a lot to the saleswoman, but it takes a liberal sprinkling of patience from both to make a whole day's shopping a triumph.

Mrs. G——, one of those intelligent shoppers, knew this, so she always sought the same saleswoman in each department. For 20 years she was served in the down-town stores by these same women, who took an especial interest in her desires.

These competent artists were "second-milers"; they had learned that living and serving go hand in hand. "I'll remember you in my will," became an oft-repeated pleasantry of this particular shopper. But the clerks had heard this trite promise so often from others that they passed it off lightly, with fitting wit.

Mrs. G—— left St. Louis to live in New York. The saleswomen had not seen or heard anything from her for several years. With myriads of people crowding their busy lives, she had almost been forgotten. Then one day word came to them that she had indeed "remembered them in her will."

They were many, but she was not scrimpy. The newspaper account was glowing: to one of them she had left $500, and generous sums to the others. But the clerks were at first incredulous. It seemed too fantastic to be true. They had only been doing their work, their courtesy had been just a part of the day.

When they began to recall little pleasant ways of their "fairy-godmother," whose coming had always meant more sunshine in their department, a multitude of incidents clamored for attention. Soon they were launched on a veritable sea of reminiscence. Gleefully they remembered her on hot days, one hand crammed with soda checks while the other was busy passing them out to weary shop-girls. She was gracious; grateful for the least favor and always thoughtful of everyone. Incessantly she was buying beautiful and useful gifts: toys and clothes for little children, outfits for boys and girls, baubles for older girls, gloves and hose for her friends. Recalling these facts the saleswomen no longer wondered or doubted. Why, of course, she would be the very person to do this generous thing!

The Editor's Puzzle

(Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor)

86

It seemed to him sac-
religious for the Pitts-
burg team to play Sun-
days and he not only
gave his time but also
his money in the cause.
"Living so fast as we
seem evidently to be
doing", he would say
one day should be sep- |
erated and set apart
to rest

Edit this paragraph and compare your efforts with the form which appears on another page (among the advertisements).

Winnie's Whimsies

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

ON TIPPING

A man must make a goodly sum
Who to the public caters;
I often wonder why I have
To help to pay his waiters.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, APRIL 25, 1933 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor.

Editorials

Finding a New Footing

CONTINUALLY it needs to be emphasized that the economic conversations progressing in Washington represent not a contest but a conference. A conference is an effort to get together and to work together for improvement. Only on this basis can the meeting have any extensive effect in easing the world's hardships. Particularly is this true of monetary questions involving the gold standard.

It is well that Mr. Cordell Hull, American Secretary of State, has issued prompt and explicit denial that the United States's abandonment of the gold standard is "a move to get a weapon in the scheduled international conversations." Unfortunately, such a misinterpretation was quick to gain currency, and some criticism was expressed abroad on the supposition that America had departed from gold parity deliberately and voluntarily while England had yielded only after stiff resistance.

But there is more than one kind of pressure that may tend to force a nation off gold. In England's case it was financial and came from the outside. In America's case it was political and came from the inside. In a sense it is the logical consequence of relentless deflation that has been going on in the United States for more than three years.

That deflation had reduced the income of primary producers in agriculture and mining, and the opportunities of employment in industry, until there had come to be an insistent public opinion in favor of some form of inflation to restore prices. The Senate vote of April 18, while it rejected free coinage of silver, did so by a thinning margin which indicated the inflation sentiment would soon take matters into its own hands. Here President Roosevelt stepped in to make a truce by which he evidently hopes that, if it is necessary to devalue the dollar in terms of gold, the new value can be set at a point determined by the studious investigations of his fiscal experts rather than by the perhaps excited mass impulses of the legislative houses.

It has generally been assumed that a depreciated currency gives a nation an advantage in selling its goods in international trade, but it is fairly clear that this advantage is only temporary and entirely clear that none can gain in the long run from a competitive devaluation of currencies. Analysis will show that in practically every case where a nation has gone off gold parity, there has been a more compelling cause, and the momentary advantage in trade was only an incidental result. When France in 1928 accepted a greatly shrunken value for the franc it was because of the insurmountable cost of the war. In England it was partly this and partly a run on her reserves while a large part of them were tied up in Germany. In the United States it has been a vital concern over the domestic price level.

But when all this is said, it is found that the nations have a paramount interest in seeing that their various units of currency have some stable relation to gold. This may not be at the traditional ratio—as of 23.22 grains to a dollar—but it is necessary, if trade between nations is to thrive, that traders shall have some reasonably dependable knowledge of what a given number of dollars, or pounds, or guilders, or pesetas will be worth after the shipment of goods is delivered and the payment received—or when the bonds which have been written in those units become due.

Hence the hope which is implicit in the reports that President Roosevelt and Mr. MacDonald have been exploring possibilities of pegging both the dollar and the pound back to gold at ratios calculated to represent their present "true value." It is supposed this would be at a value of from $3.50 to $4 for sterling and of about 85 cents for the dollar in terms of the old gold standard. Incidentally such a devaluation of the dollar cannot be counted an entirely hostile move since it would make the controverted war debts of European powers that much easier to pay—or to compound.

The fact is that the nations cannot afford to look upon monetary decisions solely and suspiciously as moves for private advantage if they are to find a mutual basis upon which to go forward. "The ultimate aim," in the words of Secretary Hull, "is to create a price condition under which the world can again be prosperous." This must be achieved not by conflict but by coöperation.

Moral Law and Motor Laws

CLAMORING for the attention of motorcar operators at this season is a form of traffic casualty which merits more consideration than it usually receives. It is that involving the life and limb of birds and beasts. To them, the motor age has brought few blessings. Statistics are not kept on the toll which the automobile takes annually among the lesser species, but it is placed by authorities at a level which indicates the necessity for much greater care on the part of drivers.

The season of heaviest motor vehicle use is the period of far-traveling for the dumb creatures of the woodlands and the skies. The open spaces have for them the same allure they have for men. In consequence, the two share a common domain on a scale vastly larger than when the season is less inviting.

What are the rights of each in this sphere? Legally, so far as the highways are concerned, the birds and animals have virtually no rights. Morally, however, they have every right under that law of humanity which imposes on superiors the duty to cherish and protect members of inferior species.

Students of animal and bird life make a point with regard to various woodland species which commends itself to the sporting instinct of motorists. It is that none of the animals nor birds are as fleet as the motorcar. As a matter of fact, very few of the latter are capable of flying faster than thirty miles an hour. That rate is merely the cruising speed of the modern motor vehicle.

A race which has grown up with such figures of speech as "swift as a bird" and "as quick as a cat" may easily overestimate the speed and agility of members of these and other species. The fact is that men's speed in this motor age is the greater. That makes them superior, not merely mentally, but physically.

To diminish the heavy toll among these friends of the open spaces, mankind has only to remember that moral law which transcends motor laws.

To the Parent the Responsibility

ALL the parents of America who are interested in the influence brought to bear in the education of their children would form a rather sizable army. As a group they could come close to dictating what should be portrayed to the rising generation. In their collective hands would rest the answer as to what should be shown in the movies, by advertising, and on the radio. In view of this, some current radio programs, much of the present movie fare and more than a goodly share of printed advertising are almost unexplainable.

This point was made clear to the parents of the United States at the thirty-fourth annual convention of the Illinois Parent-Teacher Association recently by Miss Maria Leonard, dean of women at the University of Illinois, "Parents, pause and look at our billboards and movies. Our children are learning more negative lessons from these unprincipled tutors than from positive lessons in our schools."

The incisive word that would put an instant stop to erroneous advertising, whether on billboards, in magazines or on radio programs, can be spoken by the parents of America. In their hands rests the fate of their children's education. That the word has not been spoken must be laid to a shirking of that responsibility.

The Parent-Teacher Associations are voicing a growing appeal for a united and awakened league of parents to demand better and cleaner motion pictures; to bar insidious and subversive appeals through advertising, and to censor programs on the radio. To awaken the parents of Young America to their responsibility may be difficult, but it is not impossible.

Indeed, advertising may itself furnish the last needed call to this sense of responsibility. When the program for which the children are eagerly waiting is preceded by one bearing an appeal for the consumption of alcoholic beverages, the most placid of parents may be shocked into indignation and accept the responsibility that is inescapably theirs. Having accepted the responsibility and taken the necessary steps to protect the children, parents may look back, not only in gratitude for the advance, but also in some measure of astonishment at the number of avenues of corrupting influence which were obliterated when resolutely attacked.

The Significance of M. Herriot

HOW M. Edouard Herriot happens to be in Washington as the representative of France in the current conversations is an illuminating story. When chosen, the former Premier did not, like Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, hold office, yet no one doubted that he had just as much authority to speak for his country as the British Premier for his. In France, ministers and the man in the street alike recognize that it may be a matter of comparative indifference, in certain circumstances, whether an exceptionally prominent politician holds a particular official position or not. It is enough that he has held such a position and will undoubtedly hold it again, and that meanwhile his counsels are listened to with respect by the nation.

M. Herriot, who is the outstanding personality in the Radical Party, the most numerous in Parliament, and from which, for some time to come, ministers must be drawn, was appointed both despite and because of his views on war debts. M. Herriot stood, and stands, definitely for payment until such time as a fresh settlement can be reached. He was followed by his party and probably by the majority of republican opinion in France. Rather than change his attitude, he preferred to surrender the Premiership. Nor has he since modified his declarations in any degree; on the contrary, he has repeated them emphatically.

And France sends M. Herriot as its spokesman to Washington. Clearly, therefore, it is not as a defaulter that France wishes to appear in the eyes of the American Government or people. It considers that there was a suspension of payment and not a refusal to pay, and that undesirable reactions were premature. The question was merely reserved for debate. In sending M. Herriot to the United States, France seeks to clear up a misunderstanding which might be harmful to everybody concerned.

Further, it is apparent that the transparent honesty of M. Herriot and his unswerving rectitude, intellectual as well as financial, are fully appreciated by the American people. Nobody is therefore better qualified to plead the French cause—which should probably be identified with the cause of America and of the whole world—than the man who has commended himself to the good opinion of the United States. He, at any rate, can speak freely and can assert the need of Franco-American friendship since he has done so much to secure it.

Finally, it is heartening that a political career is by no means compromised by plain speaking and undeviating championship of a thesis which could be regarded as immediately unpopular. There has been, on the part of M. Herriot, no attempt to trim his sails. He was prepared to surrender his personal situation in order to uphold a view in which he firmly believed. Far from injuring him, his uprightness has made him without question the most representative figure of France. Once more he has proved that, in politics as in everything else, not subtlety but downright honesty is the best policy.

Women to the Wars

TRAMP, tramp, tramp, the girls are marching. At any rate, they might be if Mrs. Amelia Earhart Putnam's idea of consistency were to be adopted by those women-patriot organizations who advocate armaments as the basis of national security. For it is the belief of Mrs. Putnam, who has proved woman's equality with men at least in aviation, "that no organization should advocate armament unless they themselves are willing to bear arms."

These words were heard by the Forty-second Continental Congress of the Daughters of the American Revolution last Friday. The soundness of their sentiment is obvious. Its usefulness is enhanced by the fact that it was spoken to a body whose policies with respect to armaments have caused some misgivings in the United States. Disappointment with the D. A. R.'s attitude as regards military force has been especially keen among persons who feel great respect for the organization's constructive influence in many national affairs. Such persons look forward to a growth of sentiment based on a broadening understanding of the United States' place in world affairs. They hear in Mrs. Putnam's statement a call to realize the full implications of militaristic policy.

The D. A. R. has been by no means the only woman's organization to surprise the country by its attitude toward armaments. Last February the Women's Patriotic Conference on National Defense commended University of Maryland officials for suspending students who refused to participate in military drill. This group even passed resolutions calling for strengthening of the United States' chemical warfare service, though chemical warfare is so generally abhorrent to the nations as to bring them nearer to agreeing on its abolishment than on almost any other restriction regarding warfare.

Some may say Mrs. Putnam's remark is ridiculous because women could not stand the rigors of war. Without pausing to pay respects to the Russian women soldiers in the World War and to the women of all nations who gathered as nurses on its various fronts, it may be answered that neither should it be necessary for men to stand those rigors. The human débris of the last war should serve to keep us all poignantly aware of that.

Fortunately the militarist doctrine has appealed only to a minority of women. Millions of women signed the petitions sent some months ago to the Geneva Disarmament Conference. Other millions are as earnestly praying that the world shall be delivered from the folly of trying to preserve peace by preparing for war.

Liking Lions Lightly

ONE should be a bit shy about patting lions. Their domestication has not reached a point where one may pet them with impunity. They are apt to be rough. And then, too, the average lion is inclined to be temperamental. The response of a poodle dog to a gentle caress behind the ears does not appear when similar overtures are made to a full-grown lion. And for these and various other reasons the authorities of Kruger National Park in South Africa have posted notices asking visitors to refrain from patting the lions.

Officials of this great game preserve indicate that the lions who enjoy their freedom are developing many of the characteristics of the frolicsome bears that make themselves so perfectly at home among picnic parties in the Yellowstone National Park. Free from the disturbing influences of "big game hunters" the lions are said to be entering a state of docility which promises an ultimate radical change in their mental attitude. Fear is leaving them and with its departure the lions are displaying a disposition to be more friendly.

But while their relationship with man has reached a point where visitors to the park may pass a flock of lions without alarm on the part of either the party of the first or second part, it is deemed unwise to make sudden and unexpected overtures. They are still a bit shy.

The time may come when lions will trot around the streets with license tags on their collars and "sit up" and "give us your paw" with all the good-nature of a well-brought-up dog, but for the present persons who "just can't help hugging the pretty things" are advised to "stop, look and listen." Incidentally, in this "Be Kind to Animals" period, the progress made in South Africa in removing the element of fear from its lion population suggests that the disarmament issue may yet be carried to the relations between man and beast.

Editorial Notes

Gen. Ma Chan-shan, Chinese national hero, for whose extermination near Harbin last July an entire Japanese division was honored by the Emperor, turns up with his large family in Berlin. A romance-loving world, loath to accept the story of General Ma's wiping out, will be glad to learn that he took so little stock in it himself.

Kansas, reacting from an almost exclusive use of tractors and having difficulty in finding a sufficient supply of farm animals, declares that not again will it let its horses run down in the same ratio that its horsepower runs up.

Col. and Mrs. Charles A. Lindbergh take to the air again. Coming along with bright sunshine and opening flowers, this news item seems somehow to add its own measure to the stirring joy of spring.

Whether history actually repeats itself or not, there are probably congressmen who right now don't know which President Roosevelt they should refer to as the Rough Rider.

Moments in the Wood Lot, Blissful and Otherwise

WHILE winter has been storming in its usual reckless fashion, rattling your doors and frosting over the windows, your feet have been resting on their perch by the fireside of your New England country place. The tilted rocking-chair, which supports the rest of your anatomy, has found, through long winter's practice, the most convenient angle of incline for its master's solid comfort. You have been taking up any book that suited the mood of the moment and generally luxuriating in that delicious repose that only the country in winter can give.

But a flawless sky is always likely to tempt a dark little cloud, or if not a cloud, then a shivering wind of March or early April, which comes percolating freely through the house, giving the stoves a most voracious appetite and finally arousing you to a realization that the wood in the woodshed is prematurely low and in urgent need of replenishment.

Reluctantly you forsake your snuggery, shuffle in your slippered feet to the closet and pull on snow boots, leather vest and woolen cap. Then you shoulder your ax and stride out into the tumultuous elements for a trip to the wood lot in search of fresh supplies of comfort and warmth.

* * *

Strictly speaking, you shoulder more than the ax. You also shoulder, or otherwise dispose about your person, the following useful but, as far as traveling is concerned, utterly incompatible implements: a crosscut saw—a long thing that weighs next to nothing, but makes up for this virtue by shaking all over like a blancmange and sticking its spikes into your fingers or coat or anything in reach; a wedge—no bigger than an orthodox piece of apple pie, but weighing as much as a steamer trunk; a sledge hammer for splitting—a provoking tool with an enormous weight at one end and a slippery handle which invariably causes it to drop from your grasp before you get to port; a crowbar or other tool for logrolling, and finally, for the small wood, a bucksaw—a contrivance that rather resembles a garden gate without the slats and will not fit anywhere with the rest of the cargo, unless you hang it round your neck.

Having by dint of patience and perseverance landed all your paraphernalia at the lot—except the sledge hammer which, after persistent droppings, you decide to leave behind for a while, your next business is to select a tree. This task, which involves walking slowly around the lot, whistling and looking up at each tree with an air of proud proprietorship, is what might be called the executive's part of the proceedings. It is a job you should enjoy to the full while it lasts, making sure that it lasts its due length of time, for while on this important business you feel the thrill of rural life, you catch the mood of silent places and the beginnings of your next essay on the "Solace of Solitude."

But the most congenial of jobs must end. You decide on a tree—probably a full-grown, broad-bottomed maple growing in a thick clump, where a little thinning will do no harm—and the main business of the expedition begins. You are not light-hearted at this moment. These trees are loyal, well-tried friends of yours. You know each one and you feel each knows you. To begin your rude hacking at one of them seems sacrilege, if not base ingratitude. But as the bear is necessary to the Indian, who asks its pardon before taking his aim, so is the tree necessary for your warmth and you ask its forgiveness, glancing round at the eager undergrowth of young maples that some day hope to replace these veterans.

* * *

Having settled your qualms, you first take the ax, and with hefty, well-placed strokes, low down on the bole, start to chop out a wide, wedge-shaped notch that will set the saw well on its way. If the chips do not fly so freely as those of the exhibition axman, who sends them off in such clouds that, standing beneath, you might imagine yourself to be La Cigale in the snowstorm of the last act, you persevere, working away at each chip, until finally the notch is made. This closes the ax-prelude and the main burthen of the performance shifts over to your trusty crosscut saw.

You will find the sawing business divides itself naturally into three periods, ages or eons—as they will seem before you have finished. Period number one, however, is brief. The saw runs gayly, without effort. You are an optimist. The woodman's feeling comes over you. You rejoice in your craft. You glance up at the flutter of chickadees, chirping encouragement to you overhead. You listen to the music of your saw echoing around the silent trees and you supplement it by humming "I Fear No Foe in Shining Armor," for the saw beat harmonizes better with the old ditties than with the jerky new ones. You watch the little puff of sawdust at the end of each stroke. You look at the tall trunks about you and are at one with all nature. You know the freedom and the poetry of the forest.

Period number one comes to an end all too soon, and with period number two the universe begins to change. Your trusty crosscut has ground its way deep into the pith and makes greater demands on your wearying biceps. The chickadees vanish. Your essay on "Solace in Solitude" goes with them. The pace slows down. The sawdust puffs are few and far between. Your humming changes to the "Song of the Volga Boatmen," although you are convinced that towing a string of barges up the Volga is nothing to tugging at an unwilling saw.

By period number three the outlook is darker. You have lost count of the number of hours you have been struggling and you dare not estimate the hours yet to come. The saw not only drags, it positively jams. It needs oiling. It needs sharpening, too, and it has no set on it. The cut anyway is not straight. The tree, too, is bearing on the saw. Anyone of less heroic mold would find some excuse to stop the works for necessary refitting. But you go doggedly on. The Muses have flown. The boatmen have got bogged somewhere up in Tver. But you can count the sheep going through the gate—until the sheep begin to grow so big and the gate so small that they stick halfway through.

Just when there looms up a Derby ram with wool for "fifty packs of cloth" bulging from his sides, that will block the gate forever, there comes a crack—an arresting crack that sends its challenging note far beyond the wood lot, to the house, up the road to the neighboring farms so that all the village at once knows where you are and what you are about. To yourself it means new hope, a new woodpile, many a cozy evening in the old rocking-chair.

* * *

The tree leans. The weight lifts. The saw leaps to the attack. The biceps respond with new vigor. Another crack. The tree is rocking in the breeze. You draw out the saw and stand aside. There is nothing more thrilling than to see a big thing fall. The sight of a forest giant laid low would be spectacle enough for a concourse of people. But you have it to yourself. You stand and watch the massive pillar, with gathering speed, crash through the branches of its neighbors till, with an earth-shaking boom, it meets the ground and lies at your feet, its career ended. It is a solemn moment in your quiet little wood lot and it does not leave you without emotions.

Released from the long, cramping siege at the base of the tree, you now show your agility in vaulting over the maze of branches to get the fallen trunk stripped clean, so that you can saw it into convenient slices. The horizontal bole makes comfortable sawing. The chickadees and the Muses come fluttering back and the serenity of the country and the regular little puffs of sawdust and the rustic charm of the woodsman's life. And when you have split the slices and carted them home in your wagon, or your buggy, or your flivver, or truck, or wheelbarrow, you can settle in the rocking-chair, set your feet up on the mantel, pick up your Thoreau, or your Selborne letters, or your Odell Shepard and, with a sense of virtue rewarded, murmur: "This is the life."

H. J. S.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread

Income Taxes for Unemployed Fund

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In recent years the productivity of the workers has reached a point where there is no possible chance for a very large numbers of our population to have employment for a long enough period of time that they might accumulate the surplus required through the ever-increasing number of periods of unemployment. And, such being the case, they deserve to be assured that their needs shall be taken care of during periods of unemployment.

Income taxes at the present time are levied for governmental purposes. Instead, income taxes should be placed in an unemployment insurance fund. They represent an accumulation of surplus wealth, and only surplus wealth should be used to tide over slack times.

Also, each person employed should have laid aside a certain percentage of his earnings, through his employer, to be placed by him in the unemployment insurance fund.

The employer should add to this an equal amount, and place in the same fund.

Philadelphia. FRANK M. BREITHAUPT.

G. B. S.

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I have just listened over the radio to George Bernard Shaw, speaking at the Metropolitan Opera House, New York, to his audience of 5000 people.

His soft Irish brogue and his breezy Irish humor tempered the blows, aimed at humanity. "More constructive," I thought, "than he used to be."

My thoughts wandered back over the years. I was sitting on the sand dunes at Rosslare in County Wexford, Ireland. It was a wonderful day. The sky was bright, blue and smiling. The sunshine was all around. Suddenly, a man in a brown tweed suit appeared on the yellow sand beneath where I was sitting. He was decidedly a nice looking man, too, tall and slight, his colorful face adorned with a square, white beard. He seemed to be very busy, apparently drawing circles in the sand and measuring the distance between. What was it all about, I wondered?

That was twelve years ago and the man of mysteriously measured circles was, as I discovered, Mr. George Bernard Shaw!

I met him a few days later. I longed to ask him what he thought he had been doing, but he seemed desirous of discussing modern ballroom dancing and as he was the great man of the party, I obligingly looked interested in what to me was a somewhat uninteresting subject.

That is the worst of great men! They always feel it necessary to talk down to us littler folk!

I remember once meeting a noted inventor. I had wanted to meet him for years. When the great day came that he was introduced to me I waited eagerly for words of wisdom to fall from his lips. We were at a garden party in a large estate in Southern Ireland. His first remark was shattering: "A fine day! I don't know how the rain manages to keep away with so many beautiful ladies around." I turned sadly away to talk to a commonplace man—he, at least, thought I was clever and endeavored to be interesting.

Of course I am proud to have talked with Bernard Shaw, but ballroom dancing! I wish he had told me what his circles were all about. Was it astronomical science, the distance of the earth from the sun? Or was it the various political parties in Ireland? There were something like five governments all claiming to function at that time. Probably he was trying to calculate which, if any, would come out on top. This, I think, must have been what it was, but evidently, for all his cleverness, Mr. Shaw reached no solution of this problem, at least, if he did he has not given it to the world in any of his writings. He always speaks of himself as British; he belongs to "John Bull's other Island."

The most important part of Mr. Shaw is Mrs. Shaw. He would be lost without her, he always is lost without her.

One day she came out to where a group was sitting and looking anxiously around she said: "Has anybody seen G. B. S.? I've lost G. B. S., I can't find him anywhere."

"How wonderful" I thought, "to be in a position to lose George Bernard Shaw!" Only a wife would dare to even speak of such a thing—Lose George Bernard Shaw! Impossible! Five thousand people in the New York Opera House and millions of his radio audience listened breathlessly and did not lose even one word of his nearly two-hour talk on the necessity and possibility of solving the problems confronting the world today.

Boston. HON. MRS. FRANCES PORTER.

Mirror of World Opinion

The opinions expressed in the quotations hereunder do not carry necessarily the indorsement of the Monitor.

Service Pay

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT on March 28 approved a 15 per cent reduction in salaries of all Government employees, both civil and military. He states that the cost of living index for the six months' period ending Dec. 31, 1932, is 21.7 per centum lower than the cost of living index for the base period for the six months ending June 30, 1928. As this per centum is in excess of the maximum per centum cut provided in the law, he has announced the maximum reduction of 15 per cent.

This action was taken without regard to the amount of pay of the individual, the service performed, or pay fluctuations for the past twenty-five years. As shown . . . last week, during the period since 1908 military-naval pay advanced by 11 per cent, while civil pay increases ranged from 25 per cent to 175 per cent.

A prominent army officer offers the following frank criticism of the President's action:

"With the 15 per cent cut announced this week the commissioned personnel of the national defense forces will receive 5.65 per cent less pay than they did in 1908. Not even the weirdest statistician will claim that the present cost of living is down to the level of twenty-five years ago. I wonder if the chief of staff and the chief of naval operations have brought this to the attention of the Commander-in-Chief.

"From 1922 to 1929 army and navy officers struggled in vain to live on the forty-nine cent dollar and likewise struggled in vain with an indifferent Congress to give them enough pay on which to live decently. Every arm of the Federal Government save the uniformed services of Uncle Sam received an adequate increase, as you have so ably shown. And now none of them save these unfortunate uniformed services will be cut below the 1908 pay schedules." — *Army and Navy Register* (Washington, D. C.)